

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 47 of 1909.]

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending the 20th November 1909.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
I.—Foreign Politics.	
Fresh disturbances in Persia	1585
Japan in Korea	ib.
Korea and Japan	1586
The late Prince Ito	ib.
Prince Ito's assassination	ib.
Indian in the Transvaal	ib.
High-handedness in the Transvaal	ib.
Tabris charity fund in Calcutta	ib.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

House-searches in Calcutta and the suburbs	1586
The house-searches	1587
The Bomb case and the Police	ib.
Question about the Indian Police in the House of Commons	ib.
Police methods of securing confession	ib.
The theory of "Political dacoities" ridiculed	ib.
Political dacoities	1588
Ibid	ib.
The high-handedness of the Police	ib.
The character of the Indian Police	1589
Tiger-scare in the Kalna Subdivision	ib.
Dacoity at Ichapur (near Gobardanga, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway)	ib.
A complaint against the Deputy Commissioner of Nasik	ib.

(b)—Working of the Courts—

Sir Lawrence Jenkins	1590
----------------------	------

(c)—Jails—

Nil.

(d)—Education—

Nil.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

A floating dispensary in the Burdwan district	1590
Increased prevalence of Malaria in Jessore, Khulna and 24 Parganas	ib.
Septic tanks	ib.

(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
Settlement operations in Midnapore	1590
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
A sad accident at the Konnagar Railway Station	1591

(h)—General—

The Government in the new Province	1591
The Reform Scheme	ib.
The reformed Councils	1592
Separation of the Judicial and Executive functions	ib.
Ibid	ib.
The Malaria Conference	ib.
Ibid	ib.
The Malaria Commission's labour is to bring forth a rat	1593
Suppression of Samitis	ib.
Memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor	ib.
An Indian as Private Secretary	ib.
The new V.-P. P. system	ib.
Indian students in England	ib.
Use of intoxicants among the hill races in Assam	ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nil.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

A Jaipur incident	1594
Alleged rough treatment of Bengalis in Jaipur	ib.
Bengalis in Jaipur	ib.
Ibid	ib.
Viceroy in Udaipur	ib.
The Viceroy in Rajputana	ib.

V.—PROSPERITY OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The havoc done by the recent cyclone in the Jessore and Khulna districts	1594
Cyclone in Magura	1595
Havoc caused by the cyclone and the indifference of the Government	ib.
Damage caused by the recent cyclone in a pargana of the Backerganj district	ib.
Cyclone in Bengal	ib.

VI—Miscellaneous.

The policy of Divide and Rule	1595
The cause of the Indian unrest	1596
The present discontent and its remedy...	1597
The Budget controversy in England	1598
The next English general elections	1599
Mr. W. T. Stead and the <i>Swamy</i>	1600
<i>Ibid</i>	1601
Mr. Stead's challenge	1602
Mr. Stead's challenge	1603
Mr. Stead's challenge	1604
<i>Ibid</i>	1605
Mr. Stead on the liberty of the Press in India	1606
<i>Ibid</i>	1607
The freedom of the Press in India and Mr. Stead	1608
The Punjab Hindu Sabha	1609
An unsatisfactory reply	1610
The Lahore Hindu Conference	1611
High prices in Burma	1612
The <i>Swadeshi</i> vow	1613
Indian traders sping the foreigners	1614
The Jail Editors	1615
The present relation between students and their teachers	1616
Sir Charles Crosthwaite and Mr. K. G. Gupta	1617
Sir Charles Crosthwaite's speech on India	1618
Sir Charles Crosthwaite and the Indian peasantry	1619
Sir Crosthwaite's apology	1620
Just retribution	1621
<i>Ibid</i>	1622
The legality of the deportation	1623

VI—Miscellaneous.

The Ahmedabad Bombs	1624
The Muhammadan Educational Conference	1625
Lord Minto praised	1626

VI—Miscellaneous.

A new Club-house in Benara	1627
The state of the crops in Orissa	1628
The South African League	1629
An alleged complaint against the Munsif of Puri	1630
A description of India as opposed to the picture drawn up in the <i>Nineteenth Century</i> by Mr. E. O. Cox	1631
A Municipal complaint	1632
The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Outtaok District Board trying to found a hospital in the Salepur thana of the Outtaok district	1633
Weather in Puri	1634
An account of the cyclonic weather experienced in the Puri and Ganjam districts on the 30th of October last	1635
Cyclone in Puri	1636
The celebration of the <i>Durga Puja</i> in Balasore, Puri and Outtaok	1637
<i>Durga Puja</i> at Puri	1638
<i>Puja</i> festival at Outtaok	1639
The Utkal Union Conference languishing for want of support	1640

(1881)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS. TALI

[As it stood on the 1st January 1900.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Anusilan"	Calcutta	Weekly	Barendro Lall Mukerjee, age 27, Hindu	1,000
2	"Bangabandhu"	Ditto	Do.	Gets contributions from different writers.	800
3	"Bangabhumi"	Ditto	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, age 25, Karmokar	100
4	"Bangaratna"	Banaghat	Do.	Behari Lal Sarker, age 52, Kayastha	15,000
5	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Mukerji, age 41, Brahmin; and Durga Das Lahiri.	10
6	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Biswanath Mukerji, B.L.	713
7	"Basumati"	Calcutta	Do.	Radhika Prosad Ghose, age 37, Hindu	13,000
8	"Bharat Chitra"	Ditto	Do.	Rajranjan Sen, age 34, Baidya	300
9	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, age 26, Brahmin.	300
10	"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Prabodhananda Sarkar	250
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Dinanath Mukerji, age 42, Brahmin	650
12	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, age 37, Kayastha	300
13	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Shibnath Bannerji, M.A., B.L.	1,500
14	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dhan Kunda (Principal contributor), caste Teli, age 34 years, Fashitola, Howrah.	1,000
15	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly	Panch Kowri Banerji, Jaladhar Sen, age 46, Hindu; and Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee of Chandragore, and Manindranath Bose of Chitta.	30,000
16	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	Hari Das Dutt, age 37, Kayastha	1,000
17	"Ekata"	Calcutta	Do.	Gishpaty Kabyatirtha, age 26, Kayastha.	3,600
18	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Behari Lal Roy, age 45, Kayastha; Beni Madhab Ganguly, age 25, Brahmin; and Monmotha Nath Roy, age 32, Brahmin.	600
19	"Hindusthan"	Ditto	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhury, age 34, Kayastha.	500
20	"Howrah Hitaishi"	Howrah	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,300
21	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukerjee, age 50, Brahmin.	300
22	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghosh, age 33, Kayastha.	300
23	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
24	"Khulhavasi"	Khulna	Do.	Sayyid Osman of Basrhat, age 35; and Maulvi Royasuddin Ahmad of Kareya.	4,000
25	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, age 44, Brahmin.	100
26	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Sunil Kumar Maitra, age 23, Brahmin.	300
27	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar"	Calcutta	Do.	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, age 50, Native Christian.	300
28	"Murahidebad Hitaishi"	Saidabad	Do.	Madhu Sudhan Jana, age 49	300
29	"Nadia"	Krishnagar	Do.	Charu Ch. Roy, age 25, Kayastha	400
30	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Tri-Weekly	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, age 42, Brahmin	800
31	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily and Weekly.	Purna Chandra Chatterji, age 43; and Banku Behari Ghose, age 38; Goals.	500
32	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly	Kamakhyas Prosad Ganguli, age 20, Brahmin.	100
33	"Nivedan"	Calcutta	Do.	Mahendra Nath Chakravarti, age 29, Brahmin.	300
34	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Sailendra Nath Chatterjee, age 25, Brahmin.	300
35	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, age 37, Brahmin.	300
36	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, age 26, Brahmin; and Gopal Chandra Mitta, age 26, Kayastha.	500
37	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Satya Charan Banerjee, age 28, Brahmin.	1,300
38	"Pratiker"	Serhampore	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, age 54, Brahmin	300
39	"Prava"	Calcutta	Do.		
40	"Prabhat"	Ditto	Do.		
41	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.		
42	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.		
43	"Samaj Darpan"	Saltia	Do.		
44	"Samay"	Calcutta	Do.		
45	"Sanmilani"	Serampore	Do.		

(1882)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—continued.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI—concluded.					
46	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghatak, age 45, Brahmin.	50
47	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri and Ramnanda Chatterjee.	7,000
48	"Sevika"	Diamond Harbour	Monthly		
49	"Soltan"	Calcutta	Weekly	Moulvi Muhammad Moniraman of Chittagong.	1,500
50	"Sonar Bharat"	Howrah	Do.	Railunda Das Gupta, age 35, Baidya.	2,000
51	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o Ananda Basar Patilka."	Calcutta	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, age 37, Brahmin.	2,000
52	"Swadesh"	Ditto	Do.	S. C. Lahiri, Pat. Lovell and Pandit Baidyanath Midyanidhi.	500
53	"Tamilika"	Tamluk	Do.	Sita Nath Mondal, age 35, Hindu	500
54	"Twenty-four Parganas Var-tavaha."	Shawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, age 38, Kayastha	500
HINDI.					
55	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad, age 36, Vaisya; and Ananta Lal Chakravarti, age 43, Brahmin.	3,500
56	"Bihar Bandhu"	Bankipore	Do.	Nanda Kumar Sharma, age 35, Kayastha.	500
57	"Bir Bharat"	Calcutta	Do.	Pranab Das Gupta, age 35, Kayastha	500
58	"Ghar Bandhu"	Ranchi	Fortnightly	Rev. E. Muller, Superintendent, G. E. L. Mission, Ranchi.	1,000
59	"Gyanodaya"	Calcutta	Monthly		Never received.
60	"Jain Gajet"	Arrah	Weekly	Printed and published in the United Provinces.	Ceased to exist.
61	"Jain Pataka"	Calcutta	Monthly		
62	"Hindi Bankavasi"	Ditto	Weekly	Hari Kishan Joahar, age 30, Khettari	4,000
63	"Hivarta"	Ditto	Do.	Rao Purandhar, age 39, Maharatta Brahmin.	3,000
64	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri"	Gaya	Monthly		
65	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Do.	B. K. Tebrevala, age 34, Hindu Agar-walla.	500
66	"Marwari Bandhu"	Ditto	Weekly		Ceased to exist.
67	"Nardanga"	Ditto	Monthly		Ditto.
68	"Shiksha"	Arrah	Weekly	Gohkaran Singh, age 33, Babhan	250
PERSIAN.					
69	"Nasir-i-Muqaddas - Hahul Matin."	Calcutta	Weekly	Syed Jalaluddin al-Husaini, Muham-madan.	
URDU.					
70	"Ayin-i-Chatar Gupt"	Bankipore	Weekly		No more received.
71	"Al Panah"	Ditto	Do.		No more received.
72	"Bihar Gazette"	Ditto	Do.	Muhammad Murad Ali Khan, age 43	200
73	"Dar-us Sultanat"	Calcutta	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, age 35, Muham-madan.	
74	"Khawah Mokhah Panah"	Gaya	Do.		Ceased to exist.
URIA.					
75	"Garjatbanji"	Talcher	Weekly	Shagi Ruti Misra, age 40, Brahmin.	
76	"Manorama"	Baripada	Do.		
77	"Nilachal Samachar"	Puri	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, age 31, Punjabi	500
78	"Sambalpur Hitlahini"	Bams	Do.	Dinabandhu Padhan.	
79	"Samvad Vahika"	Baharore	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarkar, age 52, Sad-gop.	500
80	"Uriya and Navasamvad"	Outback	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, age 47, Tamali	700
81	"Utkal Darpan"	Sambalpur	Do.		
82	"Utkal Dipika"	Outback	Do.	Gauri Sankar Moy, age 75	800
83	"Utkal Sakti"	Calcutta	Do.		
84	"Utkal Varta"	Ditto	Do.	Moni Lal Moharana, age 45, Hindu Karmokar.	500

(1583)

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
Bengali.					
5A	"Bangla" ...	Santipur ...	Weekly	Aravinda Ghosh	.....
14A	"Dharma" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.		.....
26A	"Medini Sandhav" ...	Midnapore ...	Do.		.....
23A	"Karmayogin" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.		.....
Hindi.					
54A	"Bharat Bandhu" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Jaganand Kumar	.....
68A	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do.		.....
68B	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.		.....
Urdu.					
74A	"Najmul Akhbar" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	S. M. Nasim Hussain	Ceased to exist.
74B	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Zahurul Haque	.....
Bengali.					
47	"Sandhya" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	.....	Ceased to exist.
Hindi.					
	Banga Kesti ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	.....	.....

No.	Name of Publication	Where Published	Frequency	Name, rank and age of Editor	Classification
1	"The Star"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
2	"The Indian"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
3	"The Bengali"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
4	"The Hindoo"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
5	"The Hindu"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
6	"The Indian"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
7	"The Bengali"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
8	"The Hindoo"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
9	"The Hindu"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
10	"The Indian"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
11	"The Bengali"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
12	"The Hindoo"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
13	"The Hindu"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
14	"The Indian"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
15	"The Bengali"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
16	"The Hindoo"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
17	"The Hindu"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
18	"The Indian"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
19	"The Bengali"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General
20	"The Hindoo"	Calcutta	Daily	Mr. J. B. Ghosh	General

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

RAMSAY MCDONALD
 RAMSAY MCDONALD
 Nov. 24, 1909.

In commenting on the recent depredation on the town of Ardebil by Rahim Khan's nomads, robbery on Shiraz and Isfahan highways and obstruction to telegraphic communication between Bushire and Shiraz, the *Namazi Magaddas Habbal Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th November observes that all these occurrences are due to want of a well-established Ministry as well as of a hearty co-operation on the part of the Nobles of Persia. The callousness of heart shown by the Liberals in their dealings has given strength and courage to the Royalists, and this has been in accordance with the wishes of the foreigners, for the endeavours of the National leaders had to a certain extent blocked the source of excuse-finding.

Rahim Khan would not have renewed his mischief, if he had not a secret confidence in the representatives of the neighbours. The secret hint of the Royalists, too, is another source of unrest in the South.

There can be no doubt that the hands of the foreign Powers have been secretly at work in these occurrences. To-day, the internal and external enemies of Persia will unite to spur their horses of mischief more boldly than even in the time of Muhammad Ali, on witnessing even a slight difference between the Assembly and the Cabinet.

The Cabinet and the Trustees of the nation ought to know that England and Russia are at one with each other in respect of affairs relating to Persia. Now that the term of concessions granted to the Russians is about to expire in December next, the two Powers must devise measures in order to make the Persians feel the pressure and accede to the renewal of the contract with Russia. The Persians should tread wisely and cautiously so that the affairs may not assume a different aspect. Doubtful spies should not be permitted access to the Cabinet so that the secrets of the State may not be divulged to the foreigners.

The same paper in another article repeats its foregoing reflections and asserts that the foreigners and the Royalists have joined together to work against the new regime and reminds the Persians that their neighbours have given them this opportunity for a trial, just as they did to Muhammad Ali about whom they changed their policy when they found that he did not stand their test. The paper urges the Persians to exert their utmost in suppressing the disturbances at the very outset, so that the infection may not spread to other places.

DHARMA,
 Nov. 24, 1909.

2. The *Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 8th November writes that ordinarily interference with another nation's independence is a great sin, but Japan's entry into Korea is a

Japan in Korea.

divine dispensation for the good of all Asia. Until that good is accomplished Korea will try in vain to shake off Japanese predominance. That good is nothing but the rescuing of North and East Asia from the grasp of Russia. Korea may be compared to a fortress the possession of which means the mastery of all Northern Asia. If Russia is in possession of this fortress, Japan's independence would not be worth a day's purchase, so to speak. The occupation of Korea is thus a necessity to Japan for her self-defence, and as such cannot be held to be sinful. Indeed, this occupation is justifiable also on the ground that it is a necessary part of the God-appointed work of restoring Siberia to Asiatics, and thereby freeing the independence of Asia from all menace. Japan alone has the power and the right to possess Siberia. The presence of Japan in Korea is divinely meant for the accomplishment of that consummation.

If there has been unnecessary harshness appertaining to this occupation, the blame lies partly with the Koreans themselves and partly with the Japs. The late Prince Ito did indeed put down all oppression by individual Japs, but he began the process of a steady Japanisation of the Koreans, suppressing mercilessly all signs of the distinct nationality of the latter. In any case the present sorrows of the Koreans may be held to be an expiation for the sin they committed in intriguing with Russia against China and Japan some time ago, thereby menacing the independence of the whole of the Far East. Prince Ito sought to suppress Korea's distinct national existence, because he felt that existence would leave room for the renewal of such intrigues. Of all sins and evils, hypocrisy and meanness are the most reprehensible. And

Prince Ito's death is the atonement for Japanese hypocrisy in Korea. And Korea's present fate is the atonement for her mean intrigues with Russia before-mentioned. The fate of Korea is interesting to India, inasmuch as we Indians have for thousands of years been guilty of the sin she has committed. Calling in a third party never subserves the national welfare, but invariably leads to destruction. A nation must be strong with its own strength—this law cannot be defied with impunity by any race on earth.

BHARAT MITRA,
Nov. 12th, 1900.

3. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 12th November contains a translation of the article quoted in the margin published in the Bengali journal *Dharma*, in which

Korea and Japan.

the writer sees the hand of Providence in the occupation of Korea by Japan, and the murder of Prince Ito for the sin of attempting to destroy the nationality of the Koreans, who too, have suffered for the sin of inviting foreign aid against their own brethren.

DHARMA,
Nov. 8th, 1900.

4. The *Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 8th November describes the late Prince Ito as a divinely inspired genius of the calibre of Napoleon, Akbar and Sivaji, who more

The late Prince Ito.

than any other Japanese statesman planned and effected his country's present greatness, and concludes with the remark that there is nothing to grieve at in the manner of the Prince's death. For it must have been a matter of joy and glory to him whose life has been dedicated to Japan to die for her. In meeting death in a righteous cause, one attains to Paradise; and if victorious, to greatness—Prince Ito has been lucky in having gained both.

HITAVARTA,
Nov. 8th, 1900.

5. The following extract is taken from an article on Prince Ito in the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 11th November:—

Prince Ito's assassination.

Japanese soldiers, officers and other men began to flock into Korea and oppress the natives in various ways. This gave rise to unrest among them. Prince Ito tried to stop it, but unfortunately was unsuccessful. Well, what nation can remain under the subjection of others for ever? What nation can like to be slandered and dishonoured day and night by the strong and the powerful. The Koreans began to be angry and to despair on account of the high-handed dealings of the Japanese. The wise Ito had foreseen it last year, and declared once or twice that Japan wanted Korea to be free and enter into an alliance with her; but this did not satisfy the ire of the slandered Koreans, and the unhappy result has been that poor Prince Ito had to lose his life at the hands of a Korean on account of the doings of his own haughty countrymen.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 12th, 1900.

6. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th November thanks Mr. Asquith and Lord Morley for having accepted copies of the resolutions which were passed in the meetings recently held in Bombay and Madras protesting against the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. The paper is, however, sceptic as to anything being done to remove this grievance, which is perhaps going to be a "settled fact."

Indians in the Transvaal.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Nov. 12th, 1900.

7. Referring to the punishment of Mr. Gandhi's son by the Transvaal Government, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November observes that, in spite of so much agitation, nothing is being done to stop the present high-handed proceedings in the Transvaal.

High-handedness in the Transvaal.

NAMAI MUQADDAS,
HABUL MATIN,
Nov. 8th, 1900.

8. The *Namai Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th November quoted an article from the *Pioneer* on the prevailing distress and scarcity at Tabriz, and draws a touching picture of the widows and orphans in that town rendered homeless and destitute on account of the last revolution, and announces the opening of a charitable fund to receive subscriptions for their help by Haji Mirza Mehdi and Son, at 15, Ezra Street (Calcutta).

Tabriz charity fund in Calcutta.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 9th, 1900.

9. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th November gives details of the numerous house-searches recently made by the police in Calcutta, Sibpur, Howrah, Chetla, etc. In the Watgunge section seven houses were searched simultaneously early in the morning under the supervision of Superintendent

House-searches in Calcutta and the suburbs.

Bowen. Seven houses were similarly searched in Sibpur and some papers were seized. During these searches the police did not misbehave with anybody.

10. The recrudescence of house-searches in the country, and the manner in which they are being carried out, writes the *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 13th November, cannot fail to excite laughter. Even supposing for the sake of argument, that young-men of respectable parentage have begun to commit dacoities, it is difficult to understand the meaning of these house-searches. None but a certain well known animal to be found at a washerman's establishment and the members of the Bengal Police will expect that the dacoits or those having any connection with them will keep arms and weapons, as also all incriminating papers, in readiness, in their homes and will deliver them up to the police as soon as they make their appearance. The dacoits and their accomplices are far more intelligent and astute than the proverbially foolish Police of this country. So there is no prospect of any advantage being gained by house-searches. Why then this wild-goose—chase should be pursued, it is difficult to comprehend.

NAYAT,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

Under Sir Edward Baker, house-searches were becoming fewer and fewer, and the situation improved a great deal. Why then this sudden outburst of police activity? We have said again and again, and we repeat, that there is no such fool as can wish for the overthrow of British rule. Our earnest supplication to the rulers is that they should give up this useless repression, as it has become well-nigh intolerable.

11. Referring to the question asked by Mr. Mackarness, M.P., in Parliament regarding the conduct of the police in the Midnapore Bomb case, and to the reply thereto given by the Under-Secretary of State for India, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th November writes:—

SAMAY,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

We have been extremely mortified by the reply of the Under-Secretary of State. It is a fact that a certain class of Police officials in this country habitually act in the way suggested by Mr. Mackarness's question. Have Police officers acting irregularly and illegally in many recent cases been punished? How then can it be said that the Under-Secretary's reply was characterised either by fairness or justice?

12. Referring to the question about the police put by Mr. Mackarness to the Under-Secretary of State for India the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 13th November says that the question was a pertinent one. Since the highest tribunal of justice in India has said that the police are corrupt, will the Under-Secretary tell the people what the Government of India are doing to bring the corrupt police to justice? It would be gratifying to learn what has been done about the Police officials connected with the Midnapore Bomb and Barra Dacoity cases.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

13. The *Hindustan* [Calcutta] of the 13th November regards as unsatisfactory and evasive the Master of Elibank's recent reply in Parliament to Mr. Mackarness's question regarding the propriety of steps being taken by Government to change the existing system of extortion of confessions by the police, since that system confessedly leads to abuse. The Under-Secretary declares that Government is on the look-out to punish cases in which the police are guilty of the above offence. But what notice has Government taken of the conduct of the policemen who used unlawful *zulum* to make Santosh Das confess? What again of the efforts made by the police to extort evidence from some witnesses in the Barra case?

HINDUSTAN,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

14. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th November speaks of the surprise with which it hears reports of dacoities being committed now-a-days in Bengal by the respectable classes of the population. Nothing of course can be more unfortunate for the country than this, if true. Men of the respectable classes have been known in the past to take to dacoity, but it is inconceivable that all the lower criminal classes of the population have given up this trade to their more respectable compatriots. And it is certainly not unlikely just as they use masks, so do these low class dacoits disguise

BASUMATI,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

The theory of "Political dacoities" ridiculed.

themselves in shirts and *chaddars* and gold-rimmed spectacles and in talk bad English. Good clothing, by the way, is now-a-days not rare among the so-called lower classes of the Bengali population. In any case, it is suspicious that *Macrobyses*, if they do commit a dacoity, would go to do that deed dressed in a way which will make their subsequent identification possible. Yet another strange thing is that the police instead of observing a reticence in regard to clues they find, seem to be inclined now-a-days to get the Press to make public important details regarding the criminals. Any way the fact remains that not many "Babu dacoits" have yet been actually convicted in the Courts, and pending such proof, the idea that respectable young men have begun to commit dacoities for political purposes must not be countenanced. The police should begin inquiring into these cases with an open mind.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

15. Referring to the recent dacoity at Haludbari (near Damukdia), which the *Statesman* says was the work of educated Bengalis, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th

Political dacoities.

November writes:—

In every case of dacoity that has taken place since the dacoity which was committed at Barrah last year, the police and certain newspapers like the *Friend of India* have described the dacoits as decently dressed and talking to one another in English. There is nothing to show whether decent dress or a knowledge of English helps the commission of a dacoity in any way, or whether the men who committed these dacoities were in any way anxious to get caught by the police and be His Majesty's guests. In spite of all the attempts the police have made and all the dishonest means they have adopted, in only one case of dacoity were a few respectable young men convicted and punished. And yet as soon as a dacoity is reported to be committed newspapers like the above conclude it to be the work of political dacoits. If any respectable person be really implicated in these dacoities, it is by all means desirable that he should be punished severely. But would it not be proper to withhold any expression of opinion in a case until it has been decided in a Law Court? Or do these newspapers want to have the repressive policy kept up in Bengal?

DARUS SULTANAT,
Nov. 5th, 1909.

16. The *Darus Sultanat* [Calcutta] of the 12th November doubts that the repeated dacoities in Bengal have anything to do with politics, and is of opinion that the evilly-

Ibid.

disposed persons have found in this time of agitation an opportunity to display their innate wickedness and earn notoriety by resorting to deeds of violence. A thoughtful consideration, says the paper, would show that crimes like the above are the outcome of selfishness and are not due to any political motives. The statements of the accused in the dacoity cases go to show that their real aim had been to benefit themselves by plunder, but when caught they tried to obtain notoriety and gain the sympathy of the wrong-headed statesmen by declaring that they committed the offence with a political object. One of the six men arrested on suspicion in the Haludbari Dacoity case is a student; it is therefore thought that those young students, who out of their foolishness fall into the snares of the unlawful agitators and display their fanaticism, are the abettors of such crimes. We cannot say how far this guess of ours is correct. At all events, if there is any truth in it, we deeply regret that the advice imparted to the student community by the Lieutenant-Governor and Messrs. Gokhale and A. Choudhury should not have a healthy influence on it. We do not understand what good these short-sighted students have thought would accrue from such crimes.

BIR BHARAT,
Nov. 14th, 1909.

17. Commenting on the Punjab, Etawah, Bahraich and other cases in which the police concocted cases against innocent persons, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 14th November observes:—

The high-handedness of the Police.

Is it true that the educated Indians offer no assistance to the police, which is therefore unable to catch hold of the thieves, robbers and seditionists? It would not be out of place to say that Government officials are not on good terms with the educated Indians; the police is therefore laying the whole blame on the shoulders of such Indians. Those who have once fallen into the power of the police, know full well that it cannot even find out the trace of the real thieves and dacoits. The very news of dacoity in any place now-a-days

shakes the hearts of the public. They begin to fear lest any calamity should befall their own kith and kin—lest the police should hand-cuff their own sons and put them in custody. After witnessing the result of the dacoity cases tried by the High Court, would it be unreasonable for the public to suppose that the police does not in the least hesitate to call the innocent sons of respectable persons dacoits and treat them as such. The Government officials being annoyed at the educated Indians, have begun to believe in the statements of the police without paying any consideration to them. Had this not been so, those police officers, who had hand-cuffed and put into custody innocent and respectable young men, would have been punished. How can the people who live in constant dread of the police offer assistance to it. It seems that the people will be ground down under the weight of two mill-stones; they have been crying out for mercy on account of the fear of the robbers as well as the severity of the police. How can they help the police under such circumstances?

The conduct of the police has not only embarrassed the Indians, but has been repugnant to the Anglo-Indians too. Many of the Anglo-Indians are of opinion that the conduct of the police should be improved. The people have been pleased to find that the Anglo-Indians have begun to denounce the conduct of the police. But the police is confident that no cry against it will be listened to by the Government officials. It is for this reason that the police officials have become powerful and oppressive. So long as the Government officials will lay all the blame on the shoulders of the subjects and embrace the police, so long the unlawful dealings of the police will continue.

18. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th November gives details of the Bahraich dacoity case, and also mentions the sensational incident at Etawa in which certain prominent Hindu inhabitants were sought to be implicated in a seditious plot by means of forged documents, and says that these two cases illustrate the character of the Indian police. Yet it is upon the strength of the information furnished by these policemen that the rulers deport innocent and well-meaning men. What can be more deplorable than this?

19. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th November publishes an account of the havoc done by a tiger in the Kalna Subdivision. Owing to the Arms Act, the villagers are powerless to kill the animal, and hence are living in constant dread of losing their lives. Why cannot a gun be permitted to be used by a trustworthy villager without a pass? A single gun may be of use to a whole village in protecting the villagers from wild beasts and dacoits.

20. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th November gives an account of a dacoity which was committed at Ichapur (near Gobardanga, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway) on the 6th November. One of the dacoits was not more than seventeen or eighteen years old. Enquiries instituted by the villagers elicited the fact that some fishermen saw a number of young men, about twelve in all, going towards Ichapur in a boat. The police were informed of the dacoity the next morning; but though the place of occurrence is not more than two miles from the Gaighati Thana, no police officer came to hold an investigation throughout the day.

21. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 13th November describes the action of the Deputy Commissioner of Nasik, in Bombay, in recently prohibiting the slaughter of buffaloes on the occasion of the *Dusserah* as one of interference with the Hindu religion, and asks if a similar order regarding cow sacrifice by Musalmans by this Magistrate would have been upheld by his superiors.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

22. With Sir Lawrence Jenkins among them, the Bengalis, observes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th November, feel some relief even while immersed in the ocean of

SAMAY,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 9th, 1909.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 10th, 1909.

HINDUSTHAN,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

His Lordship has earned the gratitude of the whole of Bengal by his impartial administration of law. Hitherto the rule was that the appeals of convicts from Jail in murder cases were heard in camera; Sir Jenkins has not only rescinded it, but has asked the pleaders and barristers to defend them. This has already resulted in saving the lives of some three or four unfortunate men. All Bengal is, therefore, praying for his lordship's well-being with one heart.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

SAMAY,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

23. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th November says that the floating dispensary instituted by the present Civil Surgeon of Burdwan will be a boon to the poor inhabitants residing on the banks of the Bhagirathi from Pakpara to Singapur, and asks all other Civil Surgeons in Bengal to imitate the excellent example set by the Civil Surgeon of Burdwan.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

24. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th November says that, owing to the destruction of the dwelling houses of the poorer inhabitants of Jessore, Khulna and the 24 Parganas by the cyclone, and the contamination of the water of the tanks and other reservoirs by the decomposition of leaves, the ravages of malaria have increased in those districts. The sufferings of the people are so intense, that the situation has become truly alarming.

KARMAYOGIN,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

25. The *Karmayogin* [Howrah] of the 12th November writes:—
Septic tanks. Malaria, cholera and beri-beri are prevalent in almost all the villages in Bengal which are situated on the banks of the Ganges, and the cause of this is the want of good drinking-water. The water of the Ganges used to be so pure, that no microbes could be generated in it even if it were kept in a vessel for more than a month. But the effluents of septic tanks have now contaminated it so much, that it cannot be kept for seven days without microbes being generated in it. Besides, such pollution of the water of the sacred river hurts the religious feelings of the Hindus. But then they must silently submit to everything, even to the eating of excreta or the drinking of urine, for they are a subjugated people; and this is the law made by merchants—a law which the people of India must obey, no matter whether it is just or unjust. The matter has been represented to the representatives of the Sovereign several times, but without any avail; for the mill-owners say that water contaminated as above is healthy. We now have to see whether we can have redress in any other way. This sort of oppression cannot be committed by mill-owners in England, but here in Bengal we have jute-steeping in villages and the discharge of the effluents of septic tanks into the rivers. The question of septic tanks has formed the subject of many a unanimous resolution passed in Provincial and District Conferences, but so far nothing practical has been done to get rid of the mischief.

NIHAR,
Nov. 9th, 1909.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

26. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 9th November continuing its articles on the Settlement operations in Midnapore writes:—

Settlement operations in Midnapore. Several inexplicable mistakes have occurred in the final publication of the records. For instance, a man who possesses ten bighas of *dayam* land now finds that his property has been classed as *aul*, though he did not submit any objection under section 104E. The Settlement Officers have also made many unwarrantable alterations in the boundaries of the lands belonging to several persons. In one case a plot which had been entered in the *parcha* as a tank was entered in the draft publication as water *aul* land, and objection made against it under section 103 was of no avail. Later on this plot was entered in the final publication as *dhosa aul* land. During the previous survey there was a law-suit over this and other plots which went even up to the High Court; and after this case the plot was not taxed as tank, but as *minahi*. But the decision of the High Court has been

over-ridden by the present Settlement Officers, as can be seen from the facts mentioned above. In some cases mischievous persons have cunningly had portions of lands belonging to other people entered in the records as belonging to them.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation*

27. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th November says that last week the accident at the Konnagar Railway Station, resulting in the death of the Station Master, was probably due to the discontinuance of the usual practice of giving warning by means of the steam whistle to the station staff by the Express train. It is said that the Express does not give such warning when nearing a station. The Railway authorities should see that such warning is given in future.

A sad accident at the Konnagar Railway Station.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 9th, 1900.

(h)—*General*

28. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th November has the following:—

The Government in the new Province.

Of the many wonders of the world, the Government of Eastern Bengal is one. Many a strange thing happens under this Government. It is said that three worthies of the Civil Service hold undisputed sway in moulding the destinies of the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal and Assam. These three fortunate men are Messrs. Lyon, Le Mesurier and Nathan. These three always take good care to be near the person of Sir Lancelot Hare, who like the god *Jagannath* is powerless to do anything. So long old Mr. Savage had been a serious obstacle in their way. So long as this old man was there, it was impossible for any other man to be senior Member of the Board of Revenue. So the above-named trio could not manage to be always present near the god *Jagannath*. After the retirement of Mr. Savage, the wished-for opportunity came at last. Mr. Lyon became senior Member of the Board, Mr. Le Mesurier became Chief Secretary and Mr. Nathan became Commissioner of the Dacca Division. Thus the three luminaries shone brightly on the sky of Eastern Bengal. But the Government of India rudely intervened and disturbed this happy arrangement, and took away Mr. Nathan to Simla to be Secretary to the Malaria Commission. But still there was the fond expectation that the work of the Malaria Commission would soon end, and that Mr. Nathan would be able to return to his place in Eastern Bengal. We now hear that such an arrangement is not going to be made, and that the Government of India will not permit him to go back to Eastern Bengal. Mr. Beatson-Bell will be Commissioner of the Dacca Division. This arrangement is an excellent arrangement to be sure. For we believe that if Mr. Beatson-Bell joins Messrs. Lyon and Le Mesurier, the destinies of Eastern Bengal will be brighter still. Many men are probably unaware that Mr. Beatson-Bell had a hand in bringing about the modification of Lord Curzon's first scheme of partition, and in the inclusion of the entire Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions in the new Province. It was also his intention to include the Jessore and Khulna districts in the new Province.

NAYAK,
Nov. 11th, 1900.

29. Referring to the Reform Scheme, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th November observes:—

The Reform Scheme.

The Government of India declared that special communal representation would be granted to a class of people, only if their number were very small. But we hear that such a right of representation is going to be granted to Musalmans in Eastern Bengal and Assam, though in that province Musalmans form the majority of the population. A great injustice will also be done to that province, if its District Boards and Municipalities are permitted to return only eight members to the Council while similar bodies in Western Bengal will have the right to return fourteen. District Boards are to all intents and purposes Government departments, whereas Municipalities are to a great extent popular institutions. If then in Western Bengal District Boards and Municipalities may return an equal number of members, it seems unreasonable that the Municipalities of Eastern

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 11th, 1900.

Bengal should be allowed to return only half the number of members to be returned by District Boards. Is it then meant to fill the Council with semi-official members?

We find, concludes the paper, that Hindus are not evincing much interest in the Reform Scheme and it is perhaps natural that it should be so.

DALEY HITAVADI,
Nov. 16th, 1909.

30. Referring to the rules of election to the reformed Councils as recently published, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th November writes:—

The reformed Councils.

After patient consideration, we are bound to say that the enlarged reformed Councils will extend the political rights of the popular leaders in this country. But, in order that this end may be attained, the elected members must be able, independent, and experienced. Again, all executive officials from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards should see that none but the most deserving men are elected or nominated. We are not sorry or jealous at the preferential treatment accorded to Muhammadans. We should not object even if the number of Muhammadan members exceeds that of the Hindu members, because both have identical interests. The University will return one member to the Council, and the High Court (*sic*) will return another. But the Mufassal pleaders, engineers and medical practitioners ought to have been granted each a representative of their own in the Councils.

HOWRAH HITVAISHI,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

31. In connexion with the question of the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in India, the *Howrah Hitvaishi* [Howrah] of the 13th November is disappointed and surprised at the reply given by the Under-Secretary of State to the question of Mr. Mackarness on the subject. The problem may be a complex one, but hitherto it was unknown that there was still any difference of opinion as regards its expediency. Last year when the Government of India expressed its approval of the separation of the Judicial and Executive, it was obvious that there was no question about its adoption, though its extension and range might be a matter of consideration for some time. Then from the effecting of the separation as an experimental measure by the Government in certain districts the people came to understand that the system would be extended to other districts also. Had the Secretary of State for India been content with mentioning the difference of opinion about only the extension of the system and not about its expediency, there would have been no cause for anxiety; but from the manner in which he has expressed his opinion, it seems that the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions will only be nominally affected. It seems that the Judiciary will not be placed under the control of the High Court, but will remain as at present under the control of the Executive. The Government of India are not going to change this prevailing system. If this be the meaning of the utterances of the Under-Secretary of State, it may safely be said that the separation of the Judicial and Executive, if not completely and properly effected, is bound to be unsuccessful.

HINDI BANGVASI,
Nov. 15th, 1909.

32. Referring to the reply to Mr. Mackarness's question in Parliament about the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in India, the *Hindi Bangvasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November remarks:—Where there is no will, there can be no lack of objections.

Ibid.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 15th, 1909.

33. Referring to Sir Herbert Risley's suggestion at the Malaria Conference regarding the formation of Committees in every district and every village to combat malaria, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th November says:—

The Malaria Conference.

If these Committees have really to do some work, they must have money, and this money it is impossible to raise from the people who are already quite overtaxed. So the Government will have to bear at least a major portion of the expenses which may be necessary. The Committees, again, will be of no use if they are composed of persons whose sole business in life is to say "aye" to officials. And, lastly, the Government should have no control over the working of these Committees, or else educated persons will not care to serve on them.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

34. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th November exhorts the people of Bengal to help Sir Herbert Risley in combating malaria. But it is no easy matter to rouse the

The Malaria Conference.

enthusiasm of the lethargic masses in this work. Instead of being engaged solely in writing reports, Sir Herbert should begin work in right earnest with the leaders of the people as his auxiliaries.

35. The *Hivarta* [Calcutta] of the 11th November anticipated that the labours of the Malaria Conference, which recently sat at Simla, would bring forth but a rat, for its result is that factories for the manufacture of quinine will be opened at Darjeeling and the Nilgiris. The paper asks who is to supply the milk which the use of quinine would make necessary? Will the Government do it? If not, why all this waste of labour? If the people will have to make their own arrangements for milk, they will easily be able to afford the trifle which the quinine would cost. Should the people after this prefer to consider this solicitude of the Government for them a mere sham, who could blame them?

36. The *Hivarta* [Calcutta] of the 11th November writes:—
Suppression of Samitis. If Bengal had its Anusilan Samiti to-day, its bands of volunteers as well as its other societies, they would certainly have done something for the relief of those who have suffered from the recent cyclone; but our subject-loving, just and police-eyed Government has suppressed the so-called sedition by wiping them off out of existence. Hence hundreds of Bengalis are crying in utter helplessness, and the young Bengalis though possessing the means, cannot help them for fear of punishment by the Government. This stain on Lord Minto's administration will not be wiped off even by the waters of the seven oceans. Was good work ever considered a crime before this? But nothing is impossible to-day, for when the authorities have commenced to see things with the eyes of the police, even greater mischief than this is possible.

37. The *Darus-Sultana* [Calcutta] on the 12th November notices with approval the memorial of the Musalmans of Andarli, Mochikhola, Krishtopur, etc., in the 24-Parganas, to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Honour to pass orders for leaving unmolested the mosques and burial grounds which have fallen in the plot of land purchased by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for the extension of the Kidderpore Docks.

38. In noticing the rumour that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is about to appoint an Indian as his Private Secretary, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 13th November remarks that such an appointment goes to show that our Government is now trusting us.

39. In reviewing the Government report on the Administration of the Post Office in India for 1908-09, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th November says it is unable to endorse the statement in the report that there are no longer any complaints against the new V.-P.-P. system, for the reduction in the number of complaints is not due to any want of complaints, but the utter futility of the same, as no heed is paid to them by the Postal authorities. The inconvenience continues as before; and if any attention had been paid to the grievances of the public, the new rules would have been long withdrawn.

40. Referring to the proposal to exercise greater official control over Indian students in England, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November says that Government would be doing a real service to these students, if it can prevent them from making love to English girls and thus ruining all their prospects in life. But, as a matter of fact, the real object of the authorities seems to be to shield them from the influence of men like Syamaji Krishnavarma. In this respect, however, the *Times of Madras* has rightly said that the greatest majority of Indian students in England are too poor to be able to indulge in political fanaticism; and that if the authorities interfere with the associations which these students form for mutual help, they will be doing an act almost equal in injustice to the partition of Bengal.

41. In referring to a statement that the growing use of liquor and opium is gradually making the hill races in Assam deteriorate, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th November sarcastically remarks that all excise

HIVARTA,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

HIVARTA
Nov. 11th, 1909.

DARUS-SALT ANAT,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

BHARAT MITRA,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 15th, 1909.

NAYAK,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

shops in these tracts would have been closed in a day, as they ought to be, provided the Government were not endowed with the disposition of a trader. Since that is so, however, it is lunacy to look for any such stopping of the liquor and opium trade among these people.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BASUMATI,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

42. In reporting how Babu Barada Prasad Bose, proprietor of the Calcutta *Bangass*, was lately turned unceremoniously out of Jaipur in view of the Viceroy's approaching visit to that State, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th November writes that this is amazing, for Jaipur State has always been famous for its hospitality. Bengalis are now-a-days known to be in official disfavour; but in view of the Viceroy's recent utterance against confounding the anarchist few with the loyal many, it is inexplicable why an eminent man like Barada Babu should be refused even a single night's refuge in Jaipur—why was it not made public beforehand that Bengalis were not to go to Jaipur? If loyal men be treated thus, dissatisfaction is created. The case demands inquiry.

SAMAY,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

Alleged rough treatment of Bengalis in Jaipur.

43. Referring to the alleged rough treatment of Bengali tourists in Jaipur during the Viceroy's recent visit there, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th November writes:—

In consequence of such harassment, the Bengalis were compelled to leave Jaipur, and they proceeded to Agra the same night. In a State where Bengalis are held in high esteem, it is most improper that they should be viewed with suspicion. The Maharaja and the Resident should take notice of the matter.

HIVARIA,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

44. The treatment received by the Bengalis in Jaipur a few days before the last visit of the Viceroy to that city is, in the opinion of the *Hivaria* [Calcutta] of the 11th November, sufficient to blacken the name of its pious Hindu Chief, for no Bengali from outside was allowed to see his friends there, and if any entered that town, he was kept in a sort of custody. This treatment, observes the paper, is perhaps the reward for the services rendered to the State by a Bengali Prime Minister.

HINDI BANGSAVAHI,
Nov. 15th, 1909.

45. The *Hindi Bangsavahi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November publishes a letter from one Durga Das Lahiri, who was a visitor to that town, and observes that a perusal of

it will show its readers, specially the inhabitants of Jaipur, who enjoy some powers there, how some officials of that State treated their guests, who are likened to the gods in the Hindu *Shastras*. The journal is unable to understand how such an unhappy incident occurred in the State of the present religious and popular Chief.

BHARAT MITRA,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

46. Referring to Lord Minto's speech at Udaipur the other day, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th November observes, that if Political Agents and Residents will

always bear the advice of His Excellency in mind and avoid being harmful to the Princes and Chiefs, the commands of Her late Majesty the Queen and His Majesty King Edward will be duly observed and the object of the Viceroy's advice fulfilled.

BIR BHARAT,
Nov. 14th, 1909.

47. Referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's speeches delivered during his last visit to the Rajputana States, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 14th November says that if the Government officials would tread the path pointed out by Lord Minto, India would be benefited a good deal.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

24-ARGANAS
VANTAVANA,
Nov. 9th, 1909.

48. The *24-Arganas Vantavana* [Calcutta] of the 9th November says that the Jessore and Khulna districts have been the worst sufferers from the effects of the terrible cyclone of the 17th October last. The damage done to property has been immense. The reservoirs

The havoc done by the recent cyclone in the Jessore and Khulna districts.

of water have been contaminated by the decomposition of leaves, and it is feared that a serious outbreak of cholera will overtake the inhabitants. The attention of the Government is drawn to the poor sufferers from the cyclone.

49. Babu Kalidas Bagchi of Saldalpur sends to the *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 10th November an account of the damage done by the recent cyclone in the villages of Saldalpur, Barbidaha, Radhanagar, Nabata, Dadiapur, Kadirpara, Nakohal, Sonakur, Nischindipur, etc., in the Magura subdivision, and asks the District Magistrate of Jessore and the Subdivisional Officer of Magura to visit these places and help the afflicted people.

KALYANI,
Nov. 10th, 1909.

50. The *Jashor* [Jessore] of the 11th November publishes some contributed letters about the devastation caused by the late cyclone in the Jessore district, and says that as the Government are not likely to come forward to help the persons rendered homeless and destitute by the cyclone, it is proper that the people of the country should now be roused to a sense of duty. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has said that the rich men have suffered no loss on account of the cyclone. It is the poor who have suffered most; but since a high rate of wages will be given to the latter, there is no cause for anxiety. After this it is useless to look to Government for help. Patriotic men are exhorted to go from village to village and supply medicine to the sick, food to the famished, and shelter to the homeless. If this can be done, it will bring about a unity which no thunder will be able to destroy.

JASHOR,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

51. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th November says that the recent cyclone in Bengal caused heavy loss of life and property in the South Sahabaz pargana of the Backerganj district. Distress and suffering have become severe. Government is prayed to for relief.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 15th, 1909.

52. In saying that the recent cyclone has caused a good deal of harm in Bengal, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 14th November remarks:—Strange! Government has done nothing yet towards the relief of the sufferers.

BIR BHARAT,
Nov. 14th, 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

53. The *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 12th November writes:—
“The policy of Divide and Rule.” If India has awoke, how is it that Government sleeps? If the ruled show signs of animation and life, how is that the rulers continue in a state of indifference and inactivity? Government could have remained inactive, if India had only shaken off its lassitude and awoke. Instead the rulers saw that their subjects had not only awoke; they had awoke, were combining into hands, and were preparing to put obstacles in the way of the commerce of their rulers. The rulers have an old rusty weapon in their hands in the shape of the policy of “Divide and Rule.” The rulers set to work ruling this country with this weapon in their hands. This weapon, though it was an old rusty one, the rulers could not bring often out to the view of good society, it was wielded in secrecy. All rulers are not equally intelligent. Some happen to be shrewd; others to be foolish. In particular, when an act of wrong has to be done, right has to be trampled on and mistakes are apt to occur. It was Sir B. Fuller who, either through mistake or merely in the natural process of time, first publicly made use of this weapon publicly. Occupying the office of a ruler as he did, he forgot the dignity of his post, and forgot also that a ruler should remain impartial and came to pose as the Shasta Khan of the 20th century, making a public speech to that effect, and described the Musalman community as his favourite queen, and the Hindu one as his queen in disfavour. The foolish among the Musalmans were exultant at the thought that that they had come to be the favourite queen. But the favourite queen was a queen only in

NAYAT,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

name; in wealth and prosperity she continued to be the beggar-woman she was. A song was composed in Eastern Bengal thus:—

What has happened to you, O grandmother! The District-Governor has held out great hopes in his graciousness!

The song concludes with the favourite queen receiving only water in which a coconut shell had been washed.

The favourite queen, though she did not gain prosperity and wealth, became great in comparison with the queen in disfavour. She got some ornaments in the shape of registrarships, sub-registrarships, peenships, darogaships, etc., but at the cost of the queen in disfavour. The husband did not have any new ornaments made for the favourite queen: some ornaments were taken off the person of the queen in disfavour and the favourite queen's person decked out with them. Thereafter the rulers tried to pluck one thorn out with another. They were looking out for a way to suppress the national upheaval with the national rod. "The Red Pamphlet" was published. The Musalman *mullas* proclaimed a *jihad* against the Hindus. Many things like this happened, any number of tricks were devised in this way to pluck one thorn with another; it is unnecessary to publish a list of them—the publication of such a list will mean only the unveiling of the blackened face of the rulers and the infliction of hurt on the wounds of the ruled.

The English press sang victory to the Musalmans; they loudly proclaimed day by day that the Musalmans were loyal and the Hindus not. In the constitutional reforms the acme of the policy of division was reached. In certain cases there was no want of partiality being shown to Musalmans in the matter of public appointments.

To this extent has the policy of divide and rule been carried. But who will explain to us what its ultimate consequences will be? What poison is there in the Hindu religion, *shastras*, character, traditions and education which prevents the seed of loyalty from germinating? Does this seed sprout better in the soil of Musalman religion and training? Are Musalmans stronger than Hindus in the capacity of acquiring virtues and vices? Are charity, mercy and patience found more among Musalmans than among Hindus? Are crookedness and difficulties in the administrative system dearer to the Moslem than to the Hindu? Do the Musalmans call the chains of subjection better than the Hindus do? Who will answer these queries? Those who are skilled politicians, have a knowledge of human character, and can see far into the future, can answer these questions—else men wanting in knowledge of cause and effect, whose judgment has been perverted by selfishness, who, to quote a metaphor from the billiard table, can only "hit hard and gain by fluke" will not succeed in answering these queries.

We could have expected good results from this partiality, had we known that there is a limit to the rise of a nation, that the ambitions of nation can be limited, that people once elevated can be satisfied without hopes of further elevation. But since that is not so, it is merely mental discontent, and along therewith unrest, which are being infused from one community into another. If we could understand that the queen in disfavour after losing her ornaments was or was likely to be satisfied with her lot, that casting aside all feelings of displeasure she was devoting or was likely to devote herself to the service of her husband, that robbing her of her ornaments was a good means of acquiring control of her, then indeed we could look for good results from this partiality. But since that is not to be, on the one side discontent and unrest are likely to spread and on the other the seeds of dissatisfaction will be sown when aspirations will have to be repressed. The fetters of subjection ought to be soft and pleasant, else even though made of hard iron they are likely to snap.

54. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th November writes:—
Eminent heads both in India and in England have been for some time past busy in ascertaining the cause of what is known as the Indian unrest. Several theories have been put forward, but so far none of them has been satisfactory. For a century the people of India, both Hindus and Musalmans, have adopted English education, manners and customs, forsaking their own ancient education, manners and customs. A change has, however, now suddenly taken place, and the Indians have now been able to realise that, though they get some temporary pleasure

by being Westernised, their own system of education and their own ancient manners and customs are best suited to them. Western education was only making them more and more addicted to luxury, which, considering their chronic poverty, would have gradually dragged them into ruin. It goes without saying that the dire poverty of the people of India is the main cause of the present unrest. If this poverty be removed, if the people be restored to their ancient prosperity and contentment, all unrest will disappear immediately. It is the duty of our rulers to remove the people's wants, but we do not know whether they will have the courage to do so.

55. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th November writes:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

The present discontent and thing wise men ought to do is to ascertain its cause. It is inexperienced men who try to crush discontent by brute force, without enquiring into its cause. Every sane man admits that it is mere waste of labour to try to remove discontent without first removing the cause. The renowned editor of the *Review of Reviews* has said the same thing. To incite to violence, and to enquire into the causes of existing discontent, are not the same thing. It is deplorable that many of our rulers do not understand this simple thing. The people are called upon to co-operate, they are called ungrateful, discontented and disloyal. If even now they recognize the inalienable relation between cause and effect, all the present troubles may yet come to an end. But is there any prospect of the rulers taking to such a course?

56. The *Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 8th November writes that the recent

DHARMA,
Nov. 8th, 1909.

The Budget controversy in England shows that that country and France are being at last drawn into the whirlpool of socialism, and that the limited democracy in the former country is about to give place to a full one, in which the landed class will practically be abolished. Messrs. Lloyd George and Winston Churchill are deliberately working to bring about this revolution, while Asquith and Morley are supporting them, partly because of the predominance exercised over them by their two colleagues above-named, and partly from love of office and the blindness induced by strife. In any case there is no safety for "conservative England" any more. The all-devouring *Kali* era is sapping up all the foundations of English national character, their national religion, and all their national greatness.

57. The *Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 8th November writes:—

DHARMA,
Nov. 8th, 1909.

The next English general elections. The destiny of India is to a great extent dependent on the general elections which are to take place in January next in England. From one point of view, the triumph of the Liberals and Socialists is most to be desired. If ever, by lawful opposition, we compel the British Government to bring a Bill for the grant of self-government to us into the Commons, the Lords will throw it out, as they threw out the Irish Home Rule Bill. So in the abolition of the right of veto by the House of Lords lies our only means of success. God is preparing that means. The predominance of the Socialist party, if it does not particularly aid us in the accomplishment of any of our ends, may at any rate facilitate a relaxation of the present repressive policy, for the Socialists are yet without rights themselves, and so they sympathise with all communities and nations on earth similarly without rights. But the circumstances at present do not justify any hopes of predominance for Socialists and Liberal triumph now. The Conservatives have raised the cry that the budget will destroy the system of private property, and will establish Socialism in England, so that nobody's property was any longer safe, and by this means are winning over many Liberals to their camp. Tariff Reform again is another cry which is being used to capture many of the masses. It is being loudly proclaimed that free trade is destroying England's predominance in the world of commerce, so that she is being outvalled by other nations, and her lower classes are starving and are being left without employment. Means like these have been employed to strengthen the Conservative side in many of the recent by-elections. The Liberal vote has indeed thus diminished, but still a union of Liberalism with Socialism will prevent the Conservatives from winning.

As a matter of fact, however, the chances of such union are small. Liberal candidates are being opposed by Socialist as well as Conservative candidates, so that the last named are often coming successful out of the contest. But, all the same, this is the right course for the Socialists to pursue; for unless they harassed, why will the Liberals be forced to make terms with them? If Mr. Asquith has not lost his head in the turmoil of electoral mendacity and political controversy, he should before the elections come off reserve 80 seats for the Socialists, and thereby safeguard the other Liberal seats. To counteract the Tariff Reform agitation, he should before dissolving the House of Commons bring in an Abolition of the Lords Veto Bill, and so make that the crucial question in the next General Election. This is likely to ensure his success. Were Gladstone alive, he would adopt this course, but it is doubtful if such intelligence is to be looked for from Mr. Asquith.

KALYANI,
Nov. 10th, 1909.

58. Referring to the article recently published in the *Review of Reviews* regarding the conviction of the Bombay agent of Mr. W.T. Stead and the *Swaraaj*, Bipin Chandra Pal's newspaper, the *Kalyani* (Magura) of the 10th November says—

We do not dare publish a translation of what Mr. Stead has written, but many educated Bengalis subscribe to the *Review of Reviews*, and they will no doubt read Mr. Stead's article headed "Freedom of the Press in India." Mr. Stead is not an insignificant person. He counts among his friends the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Germany and a large number of French statesmen. So it will not be an easy thing to gag his mouth.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

59. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th November quotes portions of the article headed "Freedom of the Press in India," which appeared in a recent issue of the *Review of Reviews*, and in which Mr. Stead animadverted upon the conviction of the Bombay agent of Bipin Chandra Pal's newspaper the *Swaraaj*. Mr. Stead, writes the *Sanjivani*, frankly says that he intends exciting discontent, and he challenges the Government of Bombay to prosecute the *Review of Reviews*. It now remains to be seen what the Government does in the matter. If the offence committed by the agent of the *Swaraaj* was serious, that of the agent of the *Review of Reviews* is much more. The public will now have an opportunity of seeing how impartially the Government acts. If a famous journal like the *Review of Reviews* is prosecuted, there will be a great agitation in the civilised world which will be able to form an idea of how newspapers are being repressed in India. Besides, to prosecute Mr. Stead's paper is no easy matter. Mr. Stead deserves the thanks of the people of India for the bold stand he has made on behalf of freedom of the Press in this country.

HITVARTA,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

60. Under the heading noted in the margin, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 11th November quotes passages from the *Review of Reviews*, in which Mr. Stead criticises the action of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay in sentencing Modak to imprisonment for importing and selling Bipin Chandra Pal's paper the *Swaraaj* and that of the Bombay High Court in upholding the sentences. The paper writes:—

Now is a trial with a superior might. Now is an encounter with an adamant head instead of one which can be crushed with the pressure of a finger. This is the time for a trial of Government's wisdom in maintaining its love of justice and the majesty of the law. The Indians will know this time, if section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is meant for the Indians only, or if it has the power of getting hold of the English offenders as well. Hitherto more than a hundred "black men" having fallen into its snares, have gone to the great house (jail); but this time the wager is with a white—and that white, not an ordinary one but the world-wide reputed Mr. Stead.

Mr. Stead has, as it were, challenged the Indian officials to a combat. In his *Review of Reviews* for October last he has poured out venom on Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, and his administration of the law. Hence it is that we say that the Government of India should not let go this opportunity of vindicating the majesty of the law to the Indians. A lion's majesty lies in killing a "rogue" elephant, while a deer is only a poor object of prey for him. If the Government of India stop the *Review of*

Reviews from entering India, we will understand that it is ever prepared to maintain its own laws.

After explaining the cause of Mr. Stead's annoyance, the paper quotes the following passage from the *Review of Reviews* :—

"I do not hesitate to characterise this as an unwarrantable outrage upon the most elementary principles of a free press, and I justify my assertion by carefully reprinting the strongest passages from the incriminating article, leaving it to Mr. A. H. S. Aston to apply to the *Review of Reviews* if he pleases, article 124A of the Indian Penal Code. And in order to facilitate his action and that of the prosecuting authority, I say frankly that I publish it for the purpose of exciting discontent with his administration of the present law, in order to obtain either a reform in the law or an improvement in its administration."

The paper abstains from translating it, for its life is dear to it. It therefore does not mind if its countrymen charge it with cowardice for it. The editors of journals nowadays, even when working honestly, have to be careful to avoid falling into the snare of being charged with sedition, exciting race-hatred, libel and inciting to murder. Besides what a white may say with impunity, a black dare not utter. Such is the law of the times. What the *Pioneer* said at the time of Norendra Gossain's assassination may be quoted as an illustration of it.

Mr. Stead, continues the paper, has not rested here; the following passage from his *Review of Reviews* shows his advice to his helpers, white and coloured—

"To all my helpers in India, white and coloured, I specially commend the article which is published elsewhere on the Freedom of the Press in India. If the *Swaraj* is suppressed, it may be necessary to publish an Indian edition of the *Review of Reviews* for the purpose of allowing the non-criminal constitutional masses of our Indian fellow-subjects an opportunity of discussing problems of the first imperial importance without the risk of being throttled by the Police Magistrates who cannot distinguish between an examination of the causes of disaffection and an incitement to disaffection. I shall be glad to hear from all my friends in India as to the expediency of such a step."

Mr. Stead finds nothing wrong in Bipin Chandra Pal's article "Etiology of the Bomb." In fact it is an article for which Lord Morley should have paid Bipin Chandra Pal a thousand rupees to write it for him. Such an article was proper for the good of the State. The strongest passages as quoted in the *Review of Reviews*, the journal says, are before us, but we have not been able to detect any bacilli of sedition in them. Perhaps this is because of the want of a microscope. We have, however, developed no symptoms of sedition so far, neither do we feel any worse for it. If to honestly point out the errors of Government is sedition, the passages quoted are no doubt seditious. But even the Government would not like such a definition of the word sedition. Those who know English and are anxious to read the above passages, may order a copy of the *Review of Reviews* from the *Punjab* office and read for themselves. What is strange, however, is that writings which were considered dangerous while contained in the *Swaraj*, are being read in every house in India in the column of the *Review of Reviews*.

Bipin Babu's bacilli have spread into every household in India, but the Government of India has not been able to check their progress; the reason being that Mr. Stead is not an ordinary man and so no one dare stop the circulation of his paper. He is a friend of the Czar of Russia, an adviser of the Emperor of Germany, an associate of French statesmen and a supporter of the British Ministry. The strong can never err, and Mr. Stead is strong. What would be the ignorant Indians' inference to see that a writing which caused a month's imprisonment to Modak and exclusion of the *Swaraj* paper from India is being read in every household in India? The fact, however, is that you, British officials, may break any number of stones on our, the subject-people's, heads, but a day will come when you will have to stand charged before your own countrymen, and the day too is, by the grace of God, fast approaching.

61. The Indians, according to this journal, will be glad to see the Government prosecuting the *Review of Reviews*, as it will give an opportunity to the British public to

Mr. Stead's challenge.

SHARAT KUPHA,
Nov. 12th 1909.

know what sort of writings are considered seditious in India, otherwise the people would understand that there is race distinction in England, too.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

62. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 11th November is also anxious to see the challenge of Mr. Stead in his *Review of Reviews* being taken up.

BIR BHARAT,
Nov. 14th, 1909.

63. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 14th November also quotes the same passages, from the *Review of Reviews*, and asks if the hands of the Government of India can reach Mr. Stead.

SANAY,
Nov. 19th, 1909.

64. The *Sanay* [Calcutta] of the 12th November quotes from the *Review of Reviews* passages dealing with the article from Mr. Stead on the liberty of the Press in India. the *Swaraj* newspaper edited by Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, which led to the suppression of that journal in India, and says that now that the objectionable article "The etiology of the Bomb in India" has been printed in Mr. Stead's paper and everybody in India has got an opportunity of reading it, it remains to be seen what notice the Indian Government takes of Mr. Stead. As Mr. Modak has been punished, there is no reason why Mr. Stead should escape.

HOWRAH HITAIKHI,
Nov. 17th, 1909.

65. Referring to the conduct of Mr. Stead in reprinting in his own paper the "Review of Reviews" the article "The Etiology of the Bomb" for the circulation of which Gonesh Valvanta Modak of Bombay was convicted of sedition the *Howrah Hitaiishi* [Howrah] of the 13th November says that Mr. Stead's strong condemnation of the conviction is quite in keeping with his highly independent character. Now that he has invited the Magistrate of Bombay to take action against him, it remains to be seen what course the authorities adopt.

BASUMATI,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

66. In connexion with Mr. Stead's recent article on the "Freedom of the Press in India," the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th November writes that the present sedition law in India is undeniably in need of reform. It is not distinct, and is far too pervasive and has been differently interpreted, and the punishments inflicted under it are not regulated by any standard. It has practically extinguished the liberty of the Press. Mr. Stead will have made himself immortal if he succeeds in bringing about a change in this law—an impossible task which will probably fail of accomplishment. The Indian edition of his *Review* which Mr. Stead proposes to start may reach the English educated classes in India, but it cannot do the work of the vernacular papers which were building up public opinion in India. As it is, his existing *Review of Reviews* by opening its pages to the discussion of Indian grievances may equally do the work which his special edition for India proposes to do. The money now spent on the upkeep of the journal *India* might be utilised to better advantage in the securing of a few pages of space in Mr. Stead's paper for Indian topics. All India is grateful to Mr. Stead for his upholding of her cause.

DHARMA,
Nov. 8th, 1909.

67. In commenting on Sir P. C. Chatterjee's recent address to the Panjab Hindu Sabha, the *Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 8th November writes that Sir Pratul Chandra

The Panjab Hindu Sabha is a man who, like Sir Gurudas in Bengal, commands the confidence of both the rulers and the ruled. But it is doubtful if his virtues and intelligence are suited to the new times on which we are entering. Sir Pratul Chandra talked of winning the affection of Anglo-Indians as the Musalmans have done. But how? Lala Lajput Rai professes not to be opposed to the Musalmans, but he nevertheless puts his status as a Hindu before his status as an Indian. Sir Pratul Chandra's remarks also show that he is quite out of touch with the present nationalist movement in India. He talks of "Hindu nationality"; but is not nationality based on territorial units? Of course the responsibility of creating the growing feeling of opposition among Hindus against Musalmans lies with the latter. But all the same, it should be remembered that if this sense of conflict is encouraged, we should only be playing the game of the bureaucrats, and should both of us suffer. Our conflict with Musalmans turns on the distribution of the public patronage and on the special representation granted to them on the new Councils. But the Nationalists do not want

Government offices, and would boycott the new Councils. And as for *swadeshi* and *swaraj*, while there are Krishnaswami Aiyar and Narendra Nath Sena among the Hindus, there are A. Rasula, Haider Rasas and Liaquat Hossains among the Mussalmans. The fortress of *swaraj* is sought to be occupied by the Nationalists, not for the Hindu alone, but for his Mussalman brother as well.

We repeat "Hindu nationality" is a meaningless term. The country is the Mother, and it equally belongs to Hindu and Mussalman. The conception of a distinct Hindu nationality should be discouraged, inasmuch as it militates against the upbuilding of an Indian nationality.

68. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th November thinks that the India Government's reply to the memorial of the Punjab Hindu Sabha has not satisfied the Punjabis as regards the employment of more Muhammadans in the Police Department, and the special rights given to them in the Reform Scheme. The Hindu Conference has recorded great dissatisfaction as regards the Government service, and this dissatisfaction is not likely to disappear until the inequality is removed. The reply in reference to the new Land Laws is somewhat reassuring.

An unsatisfactory reply.

BHARAT MITRA,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

69. Referring to the Lahore Hindu Conference, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th November expresses its disapproval of the speeches of its two prominent leaders, viz., the President Mr. Chatterji and Lala Lajpat Rai, as both of them seemed to set up a Hindu unity in opposition to the unity of the Muhammadans which has done so much to spoil the importance of the Reform Scheme. The journal is a little alarmed as to the future of India to see the prominent Hindu leaders forget the real situation being misled by the errors committed by the Muhammadans.

The Lahore Hindu Conference.

BHARAT MITRA,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

70. In noticing how the *Rangoon Times* calls for an official inquiry into the causes of the recent rise in prices in that town and in Burma generally, the *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 12th November remarks:—No money need be wasted on such an inquiry. For there is only one cause of this rise in prices, and that is the advent of the brethren of our contemporary. Wherever these worthies enter, prices rise to famine rates—the cause is a drain. When there is dearth of food in India, the house of *Kuvera* (the god of wealth in Hindu mythology), what need is there to talk of other countries?

High prices in Burma.

NAYAT,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

71. A contributor to the *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 10th November writes as follows under the *nom-de-plume* of "the Mad Siva":—

The *Swadeshi* vow.

KALYANI,
Nov. 10th, 1909.

You have made all sorts of vows to stick to the *swadeshi*, but you are still using *bilati* salt, sugar and cloths which are all polluted with the blood and fat of pigs. You swear by the Mother, but at the same time never hesitate to lower her in the esteem of the world by disobeying her and defiling her temple. So long you had been ignorant men and your faults had been pardoned, but now that your eyes have been opened it is simply inexcusable that you should go on with your old ways. Do you know that it is owing to the sins you commit that Mother *Durga* has not come to accept your worship in Bengal this year? In fact, she is heaving deep sighs of sorrow—sighs which will bring a cataclysmic storm upon you. Numbers of men have died of starvation, many prosperous families have gone to rack and ruin, all for your sins. But you pay no heed to all that. If you still care to save your country from utter ruin, mend your ways and obey the Mother by keeping the promises you have made to her.

72. Under an article noted in the margin, the *Hindi Bangvati* [Calcutta] of the 15th November deplores the present state of the Indian traders, who find everything good in what is foreign and try to ape the foreigners.

Indian traders aping the foreigners.

HINDI BANGVATI,
Nov. 15th, 1909.

What is wanted for them is to see what is their own in a favourable light, and try to recover their dignity and self-respect, for there is yet time if they mind their duty.

HITVARTA,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

73. Referring to the rumour that a rule is going to be promulgated in Bengal under which the editors of newspapers will have to get their names registered, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 11th November says that should the rule be introduced it will create what are called "Jail Editors" as is already the case in Japan where they have got such a rule.

DEHAT MITRA,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

74. Referring to Dr. Palmer's complaint that the present relation between the Indian students and their teachers is not as was of old, the *Dehat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th November says that the English Universities are responsible for it, and the contact of the English alone has deprived the Indian students of the ambrosial fruit of that relation which existed in ancient times. Something can still be done, if the Universities yet repent of what they have done, and set about in right earnest to revise the ancient methods for the seed is not yet altogether destroyed.

BASUMATI,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

75. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th November cannot deny that Sir Charles Crosthwaite showed moral courage and manliness in apologising publicly to Mr. K. G. Gupta for having traduced a section of the latter's fellow-countrymen, and is pleased at the spirit and patriotism the latter has displayed in regard to this controversy.

SANYIVANI,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

76. The *Sanyivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th November takes exception to the speech recently delivered by Sir Charles Crosthwaite at Guildford, in which he is said to have compared the Indian peasants to monkeys. This speech, says the paper, affords a glaring example of how the possession of despotic power can turn a man's head, and how in a country where despotic rule prevails the rulers hate the ruled. The paper is glad to find that Mr. K. G. Gupta protested against Sir Charles' speech. As regards Sir Charles Crosthwaite's statement that he did not use the word "monkeys" in the sense in which Mr. Gupta had taken it, the paper would like to know what special sense the word could have in Sir Charles' dictionary.

HINDUSTHAN,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

77. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 13th November describes Sir Charles Crosthwaite's recent action in indirectly comparing the Indian peasantry to monkeys as grossly ungrateful, since it is that peasantry which has provided him with a livelihood always; and as regards Sir Charles' allegation about the Indian masses being uneducated, the paper maintains that in intelligence, thrift, labouriousness, patience and patriotism, the equal of the Indian peasant is rarely to be found, and Europeans even have much to learn from them.

HITVARTA,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

78. It is well, says the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 11th November, that Sir Crosthwaite had to apologise to Mr. K. G. Gupta and all the Indians for the strong language he used after the manner of the majority of the white Civilians in speaking of the people of India in his criticisms of the Reform Scheme which called for a protest from Mr. Gupta.

HITVARTA,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

79. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 11th November is glad that the two slanderers (alluding to the *Englishman* and the *Daily Express*) have had their just retribution in their having been fined for libelling Lala Lajpat Rai.

DEHAT BANDHU,
Nov. 10th, 1909.

80. The *Bharat Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 10th November, referring to the above, enquires if the punishment would deter such journals from publishing libels against the Indians again.

SAMAY,
Nov. 12th, 1909.

81. Following the suggestion contained in the recent letter addressed by Mr. Ratcliffe to the *Madras Standard*, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th November considers that the legality of the Bengal deportations should be tested in the High Court.

There is no reason why the rulers should be displeased if such a procedure were adopted on behalf of at least one of the deportees.

82. The *Daily Hitarati* [Calcutta] of the 16th November severely condemns the nefarious attempt said to have been made on the lives of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto at Ahmedabad, and declares that the perpetrator should be adequately punished. The writer is afraid lest such a diabolical attempt should mar the introduction of the Reform Scheme, and hopes that His Excellency will keep his head cool.

DAILY HITAVATI,
Nov. 16th, 1909.

83. Referring to the Muhammadan Educational Conference which was recently held at Burdwan, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th November is glad to find that Musalmans are exerting themselves in the cause of education; for if the Musalmans are well educated and thus become the equal of Hindus, they are sure to work shoulder to shoulder with the latter in order to gain the right of self-government. Besides, the spread of education among the Musalmans will no doubt infuse into them the new life which is manifest all over Asia. The President of the Conference, Hajji Abdul Jubber, admitted the inconvenience caused to the Musalmans by the partition of Bengal, and he also advised Musalman youths to join the Bengal National College and the Bengal Technical College. It is hoped that his sound advice will be followed.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 11th, 1909.

84. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th November cordially endorses Lord Minto's recent expression of opinion at Alwar in favour of religious training being imparted in the schools in the Native States, and hopes that similar training would be imparted in British territory also.

BASUMATI,
Nov. 13th, 1909.

The paper also praises His Excellency's statesmanship in holding that the anarchist outrages should not be held to justify distrust by the officials of the entire Indian population, and commends His Excellency's wise words to the many subordinate officials who, in occasional forgetfulness of this truth, treat the people with contempt and hatred instead of with sympathy.

In concluding, the paper remarks that the problem of grappling with the new spirit in India would not be a serious one, if the work is taken up in the spirit of good feeling and sympathy which Lord Minto declared governed his relations with the Native Princes.

URIYA PAPERS.

85. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 30th October states that a new Club-house has been erected at Debgarh, the chief town of the Bamra State, and that the opening ceremony was marked by the holding of a meeting under the presidency of the Raja of that State, in which important State officers took active parts. The Raja has supplied the Club with a goodly store of books, newspapers and playthings, and has undertaken to bear all its expenses. The writer wishes every success to the Club, which is calculated to do substantial good to the educated gentry in Bamra.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Oct. 30th, 1909.

86. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 30th October states that good rain fell in many parts of the Bamra State and that it will do good to the *rabi* crop. The paddy crop has also been good.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Oct. 30th, 1909.

The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th November states that one shower of rain before the *Puja* vacation and one after it have saved the paddy crop in the Balasore district.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Oct. 4th, 1909.

The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 5th November states that a storm, which raged violently in the Puri district, has done some injury to the standing paddy crop in that district.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
Oct. 5th, 1909.

The *Utkaldeepika* [Cuttack] of the 6th November states that a storm, accompanied with rain, raged in the Cuttack district on the 26th of last month. The rain has done good both to the paddy and *rabi* crops.

UTKALDEEPIKA,
Oct. 6th, 1909.

87. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 5th November has every sympathy for the South African League, established at Madras with the object of helping the Indian

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
Oct. 7th, 1909.

residents in the Transvaal, who are now undergoing bitter persecution at the hands of the Africans. The writer hopes that the Indian Government will move the Imperial Government to take some steps with a view to give some immediate relief to the Indians suffering in the Transvaal. This is very necessary in the interests of both the Imperial and Colonial Governments, as the Indian feeling on the subject is running high.

SAMVAD VARIKA,
Nov. 4th, 1900.

88. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th November learns from the *Calcutta Indian Mirror* that the peshkar of the Puri Munsif tries a portion of the suits in the file of the Munsif in the absence of his superior, and observes that the District Judge of Cuttack should take immediate steps to abolish this novel practice of trying suits through another officer, who has no power to do the same.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 6th, 1900.

89. After quoting paragraphs from the *Nineteenth Century* for September last, in which Mr. Edmund C. Cox points out that the British have done a great deal for India, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th November points out that there is chronic poverty in India, where cholera, plague, malaria and several other fatal diseases have found permanent abode. It is also a fact that there has been an abnormal rise in the price of food-grains, famines constantly visit India, and it cannot be said that they are all due to deficient rainfall, for how is it that in other civilised countries, where the soils are inferior, famines are almost unknown in these days? It is said that the railways have immensely benefited India, but the figures show that from 1853 to 1900, that is during a period of 47 years, the Indian Government had to lose above 60 crores, besides incurring a debt of 120 crores and 50 lakhs of rupees. A portion of this large sum might have been wisely spent in constructing canals or reservoirs of water for irrigating culturable lands. Another portion of the same money might have been utilised in the education of the people, who might by this time have been better civilised in the arts and industries of the country.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 6th, 1900.

90. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th November complains that the Cuttack Municipality does not pay proper attention to its conservancy duties. It is said that a dead horse was seen lying on the Katakchandi Road for a period of three days, threatening the surrounding houses with a noxious smell. It is hoped that the Cuttack Municipality will take steps to avoid the repetition of the commission of nuisances such as this.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 6th, 1900.

91. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th November thanks the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Cuttack District Board, who attended a meeting of the Salepur people held at Mahanga on the 26th of the last month, with the object of collecting subscriptions and donations for the foundation of a hospital in the Salepur thana of the Cuttack district. A sum of Rs. 5,227 was promised on the spot. As there were two parties in the meeting, one trying to have the hospital at Mahanga, and the other at Sadar Salepur, Mr. Birley reconciled them by suggesting to have the hospital at Rai Sungra situated midway between Mahanga and Salepur.

SAMVAD VARIKA,
Nov. 4th, 1900.

92. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th November states that the weather in the Puri district on the 26th of last month was cyclonic in its nature. The wind blowing was so strong that a stable in the Puri town fell down, killing a driver who was in it.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
Nov. 5th, 1900.

93. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 5th November states that two boats with passengers and goods crossing the Chilka on that day were stranded on a mountainous piece of ground. The passengers lost all their belongings, seeking shelter in the Puri town with great difficulty. The charitable Mohant of Radhakanta Math and the Collector of Puri made some contributions towards the relief of these passengers. Nothing has been heard of two other boats, laden with goods and passengers, that were seen to ply on the Chilka on the same day.

94. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th November states that a large number of trees in the Puri district were uprooted

Cyclone in Puri.

by the cyclone in question, thereby causing great inconvenience to the people of that district. A house fell down, killing one person who was in it. The loss due to the cyclone was very great in the district of Ganjam. The telegraph line between Iohapur and Khallikote and that between Bijoynagar and Berhampore were cut down by the fall of trees and houses. The railroad was also broken near Khallikote, causing transhipment of passengers and goods at that place. The fall of houses, both *puces* and *kutcha*, in the Berhampore town was so great, as to render many residents homeless. A portion of the Jubilee Hospital in that town fell down, killing two indoor patients. Many distressed persons are pouring into the Berhampore town from various points of Ganjam with a view to obtain shelter and relief.

REKHADEVI,
Nov. 6th, 1909.

95. The *Samsad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th November states that the *Durga Puja* festival passed off quietly in the

The celebration of the *Durga Puja* in Balasore, Puri and Cuttack.

Balasore town without any hitch or hindrance. A large number of men and women, including children, were seen to frequent the Balasore town

from the interior of that district. Fair weather contributed towards the success of the *Puja* picnics.

KANVAD VARIKA,
Nov. 6th, 1909.

96. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 5th November states that the celebration of the *Durga Puja* in the Puri town

Durga Puja at Puri.

was marked by the display of a large number of idols, varying in shape, size and colour. There was a large number of men and women, including children, visiting the idols in that town. There was a meeting of all the idols on the Baradanda in front of the Lion Gate of the Jagannath Temple. The police preserved the peace with good care.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
Nov. 6th, 1909.

97. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th November gives an account of the celebration of the *Puja* festival in the

Puja festival at Cuttack.

Cuttack town. A large number of men and women, including children, attended the Cuttack town from the interior of that district. The police preserved the peace with good care, but it made itself felt oppressive by detaining many in custody for several hours for committing offences under the Police Act. It is, therefore, necessary that the higher police officers should have a sharp eye on the oppressive proceedings of their lower subordinates. The same paper states that the number of persons who attended the *Puja* festivities near the Lion Gate, Puri temple, was about 50,000.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 6th, 1909.

98. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th November publishes a letter, written by Mr. Dasrathi Sur Deo, in which it is

The Utkal Union Conference languishing for want of support.

stated that the Utkal Union Conference in Orissa is languishing for want of genuine interest and

sympathy on the part of the Uriya public. The institution, though about six years old, has done very little to ameliorate the condition of the Uriyas. The writer suggests that the Uriya leaders should so act as to place the institution on a firm financial footing by introducing a system of fees or subscriptions payable by delegates and members attending the Conference. The writer therefore exhorts the educated and moneyed classes in the whole Province to come forward with their contributions without any loss of time.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 6th, 1909.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 20th November, 1909.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 20th November 1909.

CONTENTS.

Page.	Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Branch ...	495
 I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	
Nil.	
 II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	
(a)—Police—	
The police versus villagers ...	497
Further house-searches ...	ib.
The Haludbari dacoity and house-searches ...	ib.
House-searches ...	ib.
Another dacoity ...	498
 (b)—Working of the Courts—	
Babu Ahindra Nath Ghose, B.A., an accused in the Haludbari dacoity case ...	498
Lord Minto as an official and statesman ...	ib.
A High Court decision ...	499
The Chittagong sedition case ...	500
 (c)—Jails—	
Nil.	
 (d)—Education—	
Nil.	
 (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
Nil.	
 (f)—Questions affecting the land—	
Nil.	
 (g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Nil.	
 (h)—General—	
The Viceroy and the new police ...	500
Mr. Syad Hussain Bilgrami ...	ib.
The reforms and the question of status ...	501
 III.—LEGISLATION.	
The new Councils Act ...	501
The Regulations ...	502
The new Indian Councils Act ...	ib.
 IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Bengali Puja-trippers at Jaipur ...	503
 V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Nil.	
 VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
The recent dacoities ...	503
The national awakening in India and the Indo-English daily press ...	ib.
The depressed classes ...	ib.
Self-Government ...	504
The Rajnagore dacoity ...	ib.
Attack on the Viceroy ...	ib.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (PART II)

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA

Week ending Saturday, 20th November 1908.

CONTENTS

1. List of native-owned English newspapers received and sent to the Foreign Office during the week ending Saturday, 20th November 1908.	1
2. Foreign Office.	1
3. Home Newspapers.	1
4. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
5. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
6. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
7. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
8. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
9. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
10. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
11. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
12. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
13. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
14. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
15. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
16. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
17. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
18. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
19. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1
20. The new Ontario and Quebec papers.	1

**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1909.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 45, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 40, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharce"	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Musaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasanna Sen, age 38, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 35, Kayastha.	750
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Sriah Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 40, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
7	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 45, Brahmin, and Panchanan Masumdar, age 35, Hindu Baidya.	1,500
8	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 60, Head of the Mahabodi Society.	1,000
9	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	N. N. Ghose, age 58, Bar-at-Law	500
10	"Indian Tit-Bits"	Ditto	Do.	Satis Ch. Mukerjee alias M. Suttie, age 27, Brahmin.	300
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 36, Kayastha	500
12	"Moslem Chronicle"	Calcutta	Do.	Abdul Hamid, B.A., age 37, Muhammadan.	700
13	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
14	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 58, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
15	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 68, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
16	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 31	3,000

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

1	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Premananda Bharati, age 50, Hindu.	500
2	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Weekly	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	3,000
3	"National Daily"	Ditto	Daily	Babu Premananda Bharati, age 50, Hindu	500

[illegible]

100 Nov. 1944

1018. Referring to the assumption made by the villagers assisted by some young men, who had gone up for the week-end from Calcutta, the Bengales asks what must the dacoits really have thought of the police that they should have taken it into their heads to loot a house so near (about two miles only) to a police station? Nor, does it appear that the dacoits were very far wrong in their calculations in regard to the police. For, it is stated, that no police officer appeared on the scene within twenty-four hours after the attempt at dacoity was made.

**BUTGLEN,
10th Nov. 1909.**

1017. The *Bengalee* declares nothing could be more annoying or more humiliating to the inmates of the houses concerned than that their homes should be visited by the police, merely because somebody had taken it into his head to inform them that the searches might afford a clue to some dark and criminal deeds. The Midnapore case and some others have disclosed the character of the men on whom the police too often depend for their information. If they base action of such an extreme kind as the searching of a house on information received from such men, it is impossible to set any limit to the mischief that they will do. The journal cannot too often or too forcibly remind Government that proceedings of this character are taken by the people as an attack upon their most elementary and most sacred rights. It was the campaign of house-searches during the closing months of Sir Andrew Fraser's regime which made his administration so universally unpopular, and there is nothing which the people appreciated so much in Sir Edward Baker's policy, as his partial abandonment of this campaign. The recrudescence of police activities in this direction, without any modification in the principles guiding such activities, is therefore bound to revive the dissatisfaction felt on this score, which had been abating during the last few months.

ANITA BASH
FAYUKA,
16th Nov. 1900.

abating during the last few months.

1018. In welcoming Sir Edward Baker back to Calcutta, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says it is the universal feeling among the Haludbari dacoity and all sections of the Indian community that His Honour has come just at a time when they were in sore need of his presence at the helm. The Haludbari dacoity has been followed by raids and house-searches, in and around the metropolis, which have created a considerable amount of unrest. Consequently the wish of the people that the veteran and experienced pilot should resume the wheel at this juncture is right and natural. There is, of course, no question as to the police being left absolutely unhampered in the discharge of their proper duties. But the question of discriminately controlling the discharge of police duties so as not to unnecessarily excite the apprehensions of the peace-loving and law-abiding public is one of vital importance. The people are confident that should His Honour be pleased to analyse the results of the recent searches, he would be in a position to decide for himself whether the principles under which the raids are ordered and the methods of their carrying out, need modification.

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1940

1019. Referring to the reports of house-searches in East and North Bengal, in West Bengal and in the Punjab, the House-searches.

BRUGGER,
1125 Nov. 1909.

House-searches. *Bengalee* says there must be something fundamentally wrong with the administration, which needs immediate and prompt attention. If offences have been committed against society on the State, let the offenders be punished by all means. But it is not enough to punish offenders. Those offences, which are presumably political, are the outward symptoms of a deep distemper in the State which needs the skill and sagacity of statesmanship to grapple with and remove. That British statesmanship will in the end prove itself equal to the situation, there is no doubt. But the journal feels bound to confess that the situation is not even within measurable

1941-1942
1943-1944
1945-1946

distance of this consummation, nor are the methods which are being followed in dealing with it, appreciable or admirable. The Government has tried repression and repression has failed. It has tried deportations, it has suppressed "Samities" by Executive Order. It has enacted a severe press law, it has prosecuted and punished many Editors of newspapers all over the country. But the unrest continues and these renewed house-searches are proof positive of the fact. The unrest remains unabated, despite the repressive measures, for the heart of the evil remains untouched, and all history proclaims the truth that a repressive policy has never been successful. It does not conciliate but serves only to exasperate and to leave behind a bitterness, the memory of which it takes years of conciliatory administration to efface. The Hindu's home is his temple, consecrated by the presence of his household gods, whom he fervently worships. This feeling has to be respected, and having regard to the character of the police, indiscriminate house-searches are an administrative blunder of the first magnitude. The journal appeals to Sir Edward Baker to put an end to these indiscriminate house-searches. It is most unfortunate that on the eve of the Reform Scheme there should be a recurrence of these searches. The people of Bengal are in an attitude of suspense with regard to the Reform Scheme. Let them not be completely alienated from it by a policy which they strongly condemn.

1020. Referring to the Manikgunge dacoity, the *Bengal* declares "there must be something rotten in the Estate of Denmark." The journal cannot believe that the population of the province has suddenly developed a tendency to lawlessness. The real explanation must be that the police, by their apathy in regard to ordinary crime, have afforded an opportunity to the criminal classes of which they are availing themselves with alacrity. If this is not the real explanation, the Government should tell the public what is going on. If these systematic attacks upon property are to continue, and the police prove incompetent to deal with them, a time may come when the people will have to consider what they can themselves do to put a stop to crime of this character. The pity of it is that while the dacoits, in almost all the recent cases, are reported to have had guns with them, the people are entirely unarmed and therefore defenceless.

REPUBLICAN,
10th Nov. 1900.

REPUBLICAN,
10th Nov. 1900.

REPUBLICAN,
10th Nov. 1900.

REPUBLICAN,
10th Nov. 1900.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
10th Nov. 1900.

REPUBLICAN,
10th Nov. 1900.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
10th Nov. 1900.

(b) Working of the Courts.

1021. The *Kushtea* correspondent of the *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes to say that the father of Babu Ahindra Nath Ghose, B.A., an accused under arrest in connection with the Haldibari dacoity case, applied to the subdivisional officer for an interview with his son, in order to obtain his signature to a muktearnama, but his application was rejected although the subdivisional officer granted an interview between another accused in this case and his muktear and allowed him to sign his muktearnama. Commenting on this the journal says if Ahindra Babu is guilty, let him be punished by all means. But why should he be deprived of the opportunities given by the law to prove his innocence? The attitude of the Subdivisional Officer of Kushtea is therefore quite inexplicable and calls for the serious attention of the Government. The bomb case, the Midnapore and other political cases have unmistakably shown that the Criminal Investigation Department officers are not infallible beings and a judicial officer, presumably placing absolute reliance on them, should not deny the rights which the law allows to an accused.

1022. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* makes the following submission to the Viceroy: When His Excellency is distinctly of opinion that the hearts of the general body of the people are sound, why should the repressive measures inaugurated during his administration yet hang over the people of this country like so many Damocles' swords? And above all, why should not a check be put on the over-zeal of the police and the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department? The country was settling down, but the fresh campaign of indiscriminate house-searches shows that it was only

calm before the storm. Crime must, no doubt, be suppressed, but that is no reason why the innocent should suffer. And where no distinction is made between the guilty and the innocent deep discontent must prevail. A repressive policy may be necessary where the people are lawless and uncontrollable, but it produces disastrous results when introduced among people who are law-abiding and gentle. The indiscriminate house-searches are creating the impression both among the higher and lower classes, that they are entirely at the mercy of the police, and that there is none to protect them from their gross high-handedness. Almost all the searches have ended in smoke. The police have not been able to find out a single incriminating article in the houses searched, and yet they are evidently allowed to do what they like at their sweet will. If, in consequence of this, people are not satisfied with the administration and become discontented, how can the rulers blame them? The journal does not for a moment doubt that the Viceroy and the provincial rulers are sincerely desirous of promoting the welfare of the people. But what it contends is that they have very little opportunity of knowing the real state of the country. They have to depend on official reports, and no one can blame them for it. But as protectors of the people, they should, at the same time, take their leaders into their confidence and avail of their help to test the accuracy of what they learn from their subordinates. The latter may not deliberately misrepresent, but the fact should not be ignored that they are interested parties and, as such, they are disposed, if not consciously then unconsciously, to whitewash their own shortcomings by throwing all the blame on the people. If the responsible rulers had an impartial agency at their disposal to test the correctness of official reports, they would have long ago discovered that sedition was practically a fiction in the country that the *Swadeshi* was an innocent movement, that the suppressed samities did not commit any illegal acts, and that the national volunteers were a body of boys who did much useful and philanthropic work. Because a dozen or so hare-brained youths committed some foul deeds, it is manifestly unjust to condemn the entire people and place them under police rule.

1023. The *Bengalee* states that in India popular confidence in the purity and impartiality of British justice is the strongest support of the Government. A single act of injustice or one felt, as such, is more disastrous to British rule than a great reverse sustained on an Asiatic battle-field. The great traditions of British justice had been worthily upheld until the partition of Bengal, which is the root-cause of the present discontent. Since then an unhappy disposition was manifested to subordinate justice to executive considerations. It was fortunate that the judicial authority of the High Court was supreme over both the Provinces, but even the High Court was scarcely equal to the situation. In the Comilla shooting case, the intervention of the High Court secured the ends of justice and again in the Midnapore case it was the High Court that liberated a large number of undertrial prisoners from unmerited incarceration. Notwithstanding these occasional instances of the assertion of the authority and the justice of the supreme judiciary, the fact cannot be disguised that the people were beginning to feel a loss of confidence in the judicial system of the land. The whole-sale *Swadeshi* prosecutions, the severe punishments, the abortive appeals, coupled with the predominance of the police, were largely responsible for this attitude of the public mind. But a change is perceptible—there is a distinct swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction. It is the High Court that determines the character of the entire judicial system of the land, and it is fast recovering the ground it had lost. Punishments to be effective must enlist the sympathies of the community. The moment the person punished by a Court of law is acclaimed as a martyr by his fellow-countrymen, the deterrent effects of punishment are gone and the strongest inducement is held out to others to follow his example. What man of ambition in the community would not seek to tie round his brow the laurel-crown of the martyr, if the price be a few weeks, a few months, or even a few years loss of liberty? Heavy punishments create sympathy for the sufferer and a quiet determination on the part of many to emulate his example and earn his fame. The modern age has discovered the futility of severe punishments, and the best Judges act in the spirit of the age when they inflict punishments which are not deemed to be excessive. The journal

REDAKTIOR
KALITA
KONT. VOX HIC

BENGALURU.
14th Nov. 1909.

REDAKTIOR
KONT. VOX HIC

REDAKTIOR
KONT. VOX HIC

has been led to make this remark in view of a recent decision of the High Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chatterjee, in a case of sedition in which one Ramani Mohan Das of Chittagong was convicted under section 124A for reading seditious songs. The Court held that the conviction must be affirmed, but in dealing with the question of punishment, their Lordships observed that having regard to the circumstances of the case, the length of punishment the accused had already suffered and the nature of his offence, they were of opinion that he had been sufficiently punished, and they accordingly reduced his imprisonment to the period he had already served. The journal feels quite sure that the decision in this case will be received with a feeling of satisfaction.

ANANDA BASAK
PATRIKA,
15th Nov. 1930.

1024. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that the object of the Appellate Court in every civilised country is to confirm or reduce or set aside the conviction and punishment

The Chittagong sedition case. of the lower court, and not to enhance them, as happens in India. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chatterjee have strictly followed this golden rule in disposing of the Chittagong sedition case by setting aside the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed on the accused. They have, moreover, given the Magistrate of Chittagong, who tried the case, a salutary advice which it is hoped will not be lost on him and other Magistrates who are entrusted with sedition cases, namely, that they should give due consideration to the true effect of the alleged seditious publication and not exaggerate it. If the Magistrates and Judges who had tried scores of sedition cases during the last two years, and the learned Judges of the High Courts who heard them in appeal, had followed the principle laid down by Sir Lawrence Jenkins and his colleagues in the Chittagong case, much of the deep dissatisfaction, which the disposal of these cases gave rise to, might have been avoided. In the case under review, their Lordships thought "there could be no question that, in some respects, at any rate, the Magistrate misunderstood the true effect of the songs and perhaps took a 'graver view' of them than one more familiar with the language and with the circumstances." Such an undesirable thing would not have happened if the alien Magistrates or Judges entrusted with the trial of sedition cases, could avail themselves of the services of a Bengali-knowing jury, or at least if the case had gone to a Bengali Magistrate or Judge. The journal wishes their Lordships, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Mr. Justice Chatterjee, had availed themselves of this occasion to interpret the law on sedition in such a way as to make it intelligible to the ordinary mind. A lucid interpretation of the terms used in the sedition section would have been of great value both to the executive authorities and the general public who view the matter, as a rule, from two opposite poles, so that things have come to such a sad pass that one is liable to be hauled up for sedition for even ridiculing titles of honour.

ANANDA BASAK
PATRIKA,
15th Nov. 1930.

(k)—General.

BENGALUR,
10th Nov. 1930.

1025. Continuing its comment—in last week's report—on His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at Udaipur, the *Bengal* appeals to the Government that along with the issue of the Proclamation regarding the new Regulation, the deportees should be released and a general amnesty granted to political prisoners. It is hoped this policy of conciliation will be consummated ere long by the modification of the partition of Bengal. Bengal will never be reconciled to the partition, and to keep alive a perennial source of irritation is indefensible in morality and unwise in policy. It is, indeed, in entire conflict with the spirit which has dictated the measures of reform.

BENGALUR,
12th Nov. 1930.

1026. The *Bengal* hopes the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Syad Hossain Bilgrami from the India Council will be filled up by the appointment of a really representative Indian. Thus only can Lord Morley's avowed object in appointing Indians to his Council—that of having the Indian side of questions put before him—be fulfilled. It is easy enough to get Indians who will represent only the official side. Between them and the European Members of the Civil Service there is

often
want
by t
Lord
not

The
of sta

after
is di
expe
sens
Indi
men
call
nen
infe
stre
take
unu
cele
Cou
ide
a c
per
if
if
fro
"r

ret
tri
the
pr
In
as
(m
if
sh
no
w
ri
H
no
th
p
in
m
th
c
th
in
n

often, but little to choose. If "the other side" is what the Secretary of State wants to have represented, he must make his selection from among men trusted by the people and who are entitled to speak on their behalf. The journal hopes Lord Morley will be wise in the choice of Mr. Bilgrami's successor and will not select one who is a representative, if at all, only of sectional views.

1027. The Bengalee questions whether the reforms will at all effect the end they are alleged to have in view—whether they will bring contentment to the masses and reconcile the educated classes? A dispassionate enquirer after truth will find the source of the people's discontent to be far other than is divined by the wisdom that engenders "Reforms" in the shape of merely expanded Councils. He will discover a deep-lying cause at the root of that sense of dissatisfaction which is so marked a characteristic of the life of the Indian to-day. To him the reasons must clearly appear to lie in the fundamental and ever present fact that the people have no status in the country they call their own, that throughout the length and breadth of the immense continent that gave them birth, they must always bear the stigma of a pre-supposed inferiority branded on their brow. Should any Indian walking along the street, stop to ask a constable the way to his destination, the latter not only takes no notice of the interrogation, but if the enquiry be repeated, showers unutterable abuse on the inquirer and speeds him on his journey with added celerity. It is no matter who the inquirer may be, not even a Member of Council or an Indian Judge, provided, of course, either goes about with his identity undisclosed, may consider himself immune from insult at the hands of a constable in the street. Suppose the street walker has in the course of his peregrinations brushed past an Englishman, he may regard himself as fortunate if he succeeds in attoning for his offence by offering a profuse apology. But if this particular Indian be imbued with the spirit of self-help, and refrains from apologizing, the affronted immortal proceeds to chastise the insolent "native," and should the latter have the temerity to stand his ground or even retaliate, instead of fleeing for his dear skin, he is arrested, put into custody, tried and found guilty, his plea of self-defence not having any weight against the word of a European. In the very heart of the metropolis Indians are prevented from going freely over all parts of the public pleasure grounds. An Indian must keep off the promenades reserved for Europeans, and if he dare assert his right he is hustled out promptly by the hand of public authority (maintained by the revenues to which he has contributed) with scant ceremony, if with no worse consequences. In his journeys from one place to another should he aspire to the privileges of 'gentlemen,' what ugly possibilities might not be in store for him in a second or first class compartment! In a carriage with a majority of Europeans he would often be listening to an amount of ribaldry, of which the lowest classes of his countrymen could not be guilty. He would often be asked insulting questions by wonderful specimens of red-nosed people, dropping their aspirates, and not unoften smelling of liquor, a thing which all Indians learn from their childhood to abominate. His very presence might be objectionable to these select groups of persons, and he would in all probability be compelled to seek accommodation in some other compartment. This is the problem of Indian discontent, this the thought that touches the innermost chords of the Indian's personality. The question that he constantly asks himself is not, "Will my country have more representatives on the Councils?" but "will the time come when I can go wherever I please in my own country without feeling lower than the mere man God has created me?"

BENGALURU,
10th Nov. 1906.

RECEIVED
10th Nov. 1906

III.—LEGISLATION.

1028. The impression which a perusal of rules and regulations regarding the reformed Councils has left on the mind of the Bengalee is that the Government has thrown away a golden opportunity of conciliating the people. If the object of Lord Morley and Minto was to associate a larger number of Indians with the Government of the country, than had hitherto been associated with it that

BENGALURU,
10th Nov. 1906.

The new Councils Act.

object will doubtless be fulfilled by the new Act. Indeed so far as numbers go, Government has abundantly fulfilled its pledge. In the Supreme Legislative Council itself the majority of officials over non-officials is only four, whereas in some of the Provincial Councils the officials are in a substantial minority. But what would the mere majority of non-officials do when the whole thing is arranged in a way so as to make the preponderance of the non-official element a meaningless sham? Take, for instance, that most vital of all questions—the question of independent Muhammadan representation. From the point of view of an ultimate Indian unity, the present arrangement is perhaps a little better than what was suggested by Mr. Amir Ali and his friends. But from the point of view of the Hindu community and of other non-Muhammadan communities, Government has committed a deplorable blunder, and it will have only itself to thank if these various communities will as a result of this measure be even further alienated than they have been. Regarding the question of elections the journal finds that the Government assumes the extraordinary power of practically dictating to a constituency as to whom they should elect. If a constituency elects a person who is not eligible in the eyes of the executive, the Governor-General shall declare his election void and call upon the constituency to elect another man in his place. But if the constituency elect him again or one like him, the Governor-General is to have the power to nominate any person who is eligible for election by the electorate concerned. The journal feels surprised at reading this and wonders whether Lord Morley has altogether ceased to be his former self. The Councils are not going to be so many Parliaments, but is not the principle of election to be equally above reproach in both cases?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
10th Nov. 1909.

1029. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets to observe that the rules and regulations relating to the enlarged Councils will not add to the popularity of the measure as they

are not as liberal as they might have been. It is particularly noticed that the effect of some of the rules will be the disqualification of several real leaders of the people, as well as the withholding of official information on important questions in which the public may be vitally interested. For instance, the provision that no person shall be eligible for election as a member of Council who "has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation, or has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure." It is of course absurd that a thief, convicted and sentenced, should be allowed to be a member of the Legislative Council, because moral turpitude attaches to his offence. But the same cannot be said of a political offender who is not guilty of having committed a violent act. A popular leader may, by indiscreet writing or speech, bring himself within the provisions of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, and be sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Why should he be deprived of the privilege of entering the Council? Some of the popular leaders have also been unjustly ordered to find security for good behaviour. But if there are any men in the country capable of representing the people it is they, and yet they have been disqualified. Various restrictions have also been included in respect of moving resolutions relating to the budget. For instance, in the Supreme Council, no member shall have the privilege of saying anything regarding the army, military works, stamps, customs and many other matters of grave public importance. It is quite inexplicable why these disabilities have been fastened on the members of the expanded Council when their counterparts in the old Council had the privilege of freely criticising the now forbidden subjects. People have thus lost in some directions by this expansion of Councils.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
10th Nov. 1909.

1030. The *Hindoo Patriot* declares that the fifteenth of November will ever remain memorable in the annals of British rule in this country, as being the day on which the

The new Indian Councils Act. people were granted by the Government of India a concession which was not even dreamt of a decade ago. The fond hopes and aspirations of the people have become their cherished rights and privileges, and those who have witnessed the gradual growth and progress of the Legislative Councils in this country, cannot but regard the Reformed Councils with admiration for the wide expansion that has taken place in their constitution.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

1031. In protesting against the inhospitable treatment accorded to some Bengali Paja-trippers at Jaipur, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says a poignancy has been added to the circumstances of the case by the recollection that Jaipur was one of the centres of Greater Bengal and bore, on all that was best in it to-day, lasting marks of Bengali handiwork. The true facts of the case are as follows: The proprietor of the *Bangabari* and some friends on alighting from the train at the Jaipur station, were required by the police to give their names, addresses, object of their visit, etc. Next, when driving to the city, they were stopped at the "Choongi" post, and all their luggage was scattered on the ground and inspected minutely. Finally, on arriving at their destination, they found that they were unwelcome guests, as no Bengali was permitted to stay in Jaipur on the eve of or during the Viceroy's visit. Such are the every-day experiences of Bengali travellers now-a-days in all Native States. The moral is, therefore, never to go to any place where or near which the Viceroy or a provincial ruler may be on tour.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th Nov. 1905.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1032. The *Indian Nation* states that as the perpetrators of these crimes are evidently young men of culture and education, the suggestion that they are actuated by any cravings for mere gain can be rejected, and as it is manifest that they busy themselves in these risky undertakings for the purpose of collecting money, the inference is inevitable that they are not professional dacoits, but that they are in want of money for some secret and criminal purpose. There is evidence also of some measure of organization in their work, though it would be difficult to guess whether the smaller organizations are interconnected or not. What strikes the journal most is the utter futility of such acts of lawlessness which give its supporters no gain. No apparent object is fulfilled by these foolish crimes, unless it be to terrorise the inhabitants of outlying districts and villages.

INDIAN NATION,
5th Nov. 1905.

1033. The *Indian Mirror* hopes that the truth will be more and more realised by the people that politics alone will not help them to rise as a nation, but that their activities should be directed, first and foremost, to the removal of the national shortcomings and to the development of a pure, healthy national character. They ought never to be impatient of friendly counsels, nor peevish towards those, who point out the national shortcomings with the best of intentions. On the contrary they ought to be thankful to those, whether Europeans or Indians, who came forward to correct their faults. They should never lose sight of the fact that insubordination to the constituted authority is a sin against the *Sanatan Dharma*. Loyalty and patriotism should go hand in hand. In this spirit the people ought to cease quarrelling with the rulers and among themselves, and journals should try to be the exponents of peaceful progress, the true educators of the masses and the faithful interpreters between the Government and the people.

INDIAN MIRROR,
11th Nov. 1905.

1034. The *Hindoo Patriot* notices the agitation going on in the Indian Press, as well as in some parts of the country, for the elevation of the depressed classes. That, under the present social condition in the country, this agitation should take place is not to be wondered at and, judging by the progress already made, it is very possible that the depressed classes will be made to improve their social status and become not altogether unacceptable to the community which has hitherto shunned them. Social equality is not so easily obtainable as political equality in this country owing to the peculiarity of its social customs and manners.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
12th Nov. 1905.

The social reformers who are trying for the elevation of the depressed classes must therefore proceed cautiously and should not make their start with galloping speed. They should proceed slowly and advance so far as society wants, and should not go ahead of the wishes of the community.

BENGALUR,
12th Nov. 1909.

1035. The *Bengales* states that at heart everybody believes that Self-Government is immensely preferable to any good Government not only because it affords a training to the people in freedom, but also because it is in itself the best of all forms of Government. Sir George Clarke is not an altogether unsympathetic ruler, though the numerous prosecutions for sedition are in conflict with some of his statesmenlike pronouncements, but the journal complains that even he has never uttered a word to suggest that he would favour the idea of India being granted self-Government either now or at all. Yet His Excellency believed that under the new 'regime' in Turkey many abuses would in time disappear and the journey from Jeddah to Mecca freed from some of the dangers to health and property which have hitherto beset it. Is this not an indirect recognition of the superiority of the new 'regime' over the old? And the essence of the new 'regime' is the grant of Parliamentary institutions to the people.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
15th Nov. 1909.

1036. The *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that considering the frequency with which such dacoities are now being committed, it is high time that active measures were taken for their suppression, otherwise there will be quite a panic among the people for the safety of their lives and properties. The very few cases of detection is a cause of anxiety to the people and Government alike. How the firearms used by the dacoits are obtained is also a source of anxiety to all and the mystery yet remains unsolved. The journal thinks it is of the highest importance and an imperative necessity to afford protection to the people by providing them with means for defensive purposes. If they are provided with arms, they can manage to defend themselves and stand against such depredations. The police will be benefited and the depredators frightened by such a course. There may be State reasons and political considerations against this proposal, but the exigencies of circumstances stand much in favour of it.

BENGALUR,
16th Nov. 1909.

1037. The *Bengales* declares it is inconceivable that an attempt should have been made on the life of a ruler who is held in high esteem. It inclines to the opinion that the attempt, if any, must have been made by a person or persons who were anxious to prejudice the popular cause and do a disservice to the country of the gravest magnitude. If such really was the motive of the author of the alleged act, he could not have chosen a more appropriate time than he did, for it was just on the eve of the inauguration of the long expected reforms that he made his diabolical attempt. The whole country rejoices at their Excellencies' escape and congratulates them warmly upon it.

G. C. DENHAM,
Special Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl.
of Police, Bengal.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL BRANCH,
7, KYD STREET,
The 20th November 1909.